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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

1913, No. 8

WHOLE NUMBER, 27

Massachusetts, Laws, statutes, etc.
1913

EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION
OF 1913

Enacted by the General Court, giving Acts and Resolves
with Annotations

ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AUGUST 1, 1913



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THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION

ENACTED BY THE GENERAL COURT IN 1913, GIVING ACTS AND
RESOLVES WITH ANNOTATIONS.

CONTENT.

This pamphlet contains legislation relating to public education enacted by the General Court during the session of 1913, save legislation appropriating money for specific purposes or to meet annual expenditures. The text of the acts and resolves is followed by explanation and comment where these seem to be required. The legislation is grouped under four headings:—

- I. Acts and resolves conferring powers and duties on the Board of Education.
- II. Acts of general import to the public schools.
- III. Special acts relating to specific communities or institutions.
- IV. Additional legislation of interest in education.

(For list of subjects and pages see page 69 of this pamphlet.)

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PART I.—LEGISLATION CONFERRING POWERS AND DUTIES ON THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

COLLEGIATE COURSES IN NORMAL SCHOOL.

CHAPTER 26.

RESOLVE TO DIRECT THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO INVESTIGATE THE ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING COLLEGIATE COURSES IN NORMAL SCHOOLS AND IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the board of education is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the advisability and the probable cost of establishing in the normal schools of the commonwealth, and in secondary schools maintained by cities and towns, a curriculum in collegiate subjects leading to a degree.

The board shall report to the general court not later than the second day of June, in the current year, and shall accompany its report with the draft of any legislation which the board may recommend. [Approved March 6, 1913.

The Board of Education presented a report in accordance with this resolve, but made no recommendation for legislation.

AMERICAN FLAG.

CHAPTER 61.

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR AN INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO THE PUBLICATION OF A MANUAL UPON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Resolved, That the board of education is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the matter of publishing a book or manual upon the American flag containing a history of the flag and such other matter as the board may consider proper, for the purpose of furnishing copies to teachers in the public schools of the commonwealth and of directing that instructions from the book be given to pupils in such grades of the public schools as the school committees of the several cities and towns may determine. The board shall report to the general court on or before the fifteenth day of January in the year nineteen hundred and fourteen stating the probable cost of publishing and distributing the book, and making such recommendations for legislation, if any, as it may deem expedient. [Approved April 21, 1913.

AGRICULTURE, ORDER FOR A REPORT RELATIVE TO THE TEACHING OF.

On May 6, 1913, the Legislature passed the following order: —

Ordered, That the Board of Education be requested to consider what branches of agriculture might be taught to families and by what methods; what kinds of school plants and facilities would be required for such instruction; to estimate what the immediate and ultimate cost per family would be; to ascertain as nearly as may be how many families would take advantage of such instruction and what public benefits might be expected to accrue therefrom; and to report to the next General Court not later than the second Monday in January.

NORMAL SCHOOL SITES.

CHAPTER 99.

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR AN INVESTIGATION AND A REPORT BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION RELATIVE TO THE SITES OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the board of education is hereby authorized and directed to investigate in regard to the sites now occupied by normal schools in the commonwealth, especially with the view of ascertaining whether or not the sites now occupied by normal schools are located advantageously for the interests of the commonwealth and for the convenience of the scholars attending them. The board is also authorized to investigate as to the necessity or desirability of establishing other normal schools and as to the locations where such schools should be established, if additional normal schools should, in the opinion of the board, be established. The board shall report the result of its investigation to the general court on or before the second Wednesday of January next, together with any recommendations for legislation or otherwise which the board may deem expedient. [*Approved May 28, 1913.*]

APPOINTEES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CHAPTER 421.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTEES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. Section three of chapter four hundred and fifty-seven of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by chapter two hundred and eighty-two of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and ten, by chapter four hundred and sixty-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven, and by chapter eighty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "at equal salaries", in the fourteenth line, — so as to read as

follows:— *Section 3.* The board shall appoint a commissioner of education whose term of office shall be five years, and may fix his salary at such sum as the governor and council shall approve. Said commissioner may at any time be removed from office by a vote of six members of the board. He shall exercise the powers and perform the duties now conferred or imposed by law on the secretary of the board of education. He shall be the executive officer of the board, shall have supervision of all educational work supported in whole or in part by the commonwealth, and shall report thereon to the board, and, when so authorized by the board, may approve bills for expenditures from appropriations and funds placed under the direction of the board. The board shall also appoint two deputy commissioners, one of whom shall be especially qualified to deal with industrial education. The powers, duties, salaries and terms of office of said deputy commissioners shall be such as may be established from time to time by the board, but the board may, by a vote of six members thereof, remove from office at any time either of said deputy commissioners. The board may be allowed for rent, salaries of the commissioner, the deputies, agents, assistants and clerical service, and for travelling and other necessary expenses of the commissioner, the deputies, agents, and of the board incurred in the performance of their official duties, such sum as shall be appropriated by the general court annually, payable out of the treasury of the commonwealth.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 31, 1913.

The Board asked for the amendment provided by this act, in order that it might, in appointing a deputy commissioner, determine the salary of said deputy without reference to the salary of the other deputy. It is considered by the Board that the freedom thus given in appointing a deputy is desirable.

CITY OF FITCHBURG AND THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

CHAPTER 662.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMONWEALTH TO CONVEY A PARCEL OF LAND IN EXCHANGE FOR LAND BELONGING TO THE CITY OF FITCHBURG.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of straightening and improving parts of North and Pearl streets in the city of Fitchburg, the commissioner of education is hereby authorized, in the name and behalf of the commonwealth, to convey to the city of Fitchburg a certain parcel of land situated on the northerly side of said Pearl street and on the northwesterly side of said North street, containing fifty-three hundred and seventeen square feet of land, more or less, and delineated upon a plan entitled “Plan show-

ing proposed changes at junction of North St. and Pearl St., Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 1912. Scale 1 in. 40 ft.", to be recorded with the conveyance of these premises in the registry of deeds for the northern district of the county of Worcester. In consideration of this conveyance the city of Fitchburg is to convey to the commonwealth a certain parcel of land situated on the southeasterly side of said North street, containing nine hundred and fifty-six square feet of land, more or less, and delineated upon said plan; and in addition the city of Fitchburg shall on or before January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, regrade and macadamize that part of said North street extending from said Pearl street to the Pearl Hill road.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. *[Approved May 16, 1913.]*

PART II.—LEGISLATION OF GENERAL IMPORT TO
SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

EMPLOYMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

CHAPTER 205.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS
THROUGH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. Chapter three hundred and ninety-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six, as amended by chapter two hundred and thirteen of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and seven, relating to the employment of public school teachers through the board of education, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved February 28, 1913.*]

Chapter 731 of the Acts of 1911 makes provision for the registration of teachers with the Board of Education, and, consequently, provides the service called for by chapter 399 of the Acts of 1906.

NAUTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

CHAPTER 224.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

SECTION 1. The Massachusetts nautical training school shall hereafter be designated and known as the Massachusetts nautical school.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 6, 1913.*]

PENALTY FOR POSSESSION OF OBSCENE PRINTS, ETC.

CHAPTER 259.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE POSSESSION OF OBSCENE PRINTS, PICTURES AND ARTICLES.

Section twenty of chapter two hundred and twelve of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter one hundred and twenty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "paper", in the eighth line, the words: — obscene,

indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 20.* Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing containing obscene, indecent or impure language, or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure or description, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives or has in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars. [Approved March 8, 1913.]

ANNUAL RETURNS OF SCHOOL STATISTICS.

CHAPTER 356.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO ANNUAL RETURNS OF SCHOOL STATISTICS.

SECTION 1. Section four of chapter forty-three of the Revised Laws, as amended by section three of chapter three hundred and sixty-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby further amended by striking out the word "school", in the sixteenth line, and inserting in place thereof the word: — fiscal, — and by inserting after the word "taxation", in the twenty-fifth line, the words: — and also the total expenditures, classified, for the public schools during the school year last preceding the date of this certificate, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 4.* The chairman of each school committee shall annually on or before the thirty-first day of July transmit to the commissioner of education a certificate filled out, signed and sworn to by him, containing the following statements: —

First. The number of persons between the ages of five and fifteen years, and the number of persons between the ages of seven and fourteen years, residing in the town (or city), according to the school census taken on the first day of September, last preceding the date of this certificate.

Second. The number of persons in the average membership of the public schools of the town (or city), for the school year last preceding the date of the certificate, as determined by the rules of the state school register.

Third. The amount of money raised by taxation by the town (or city), and expended during the fiscal year last preceding the date of the certificate for the support of the public schools, including the wages of teachers, the transportation of school children, fuel, the care of fires, schoolrooms and school premises, repairs, supervision, text-books and supplies, and school sundries or incidentals, but excluding alterations of school buildings, other than repairs, and construction of schoolhouses and

contributions for the support of public schools which may be received from the commonwealth or from other sources than local taxation, and also the total expenditures, classified, for the public schools during the school year last preceding the date of this certificate.

Fourth. That the town (or city) has maintained during the school year last preceding the date of this certificate each of the schools, as required by section one of chapter forty-two of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty-one of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, and by chapter five hundred and twenty-four of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and ten, for a period of not less than thirty-two weeks, or twenty-eight weeks, if such reduction has been allowed under the provisions of the aforesaid section.

Fifth. That the town (or city) has maintained, during the school year last preceding the date of this certificate, a high school, as required by section two of said chapter forty-two, for a period of months, days, as stated.

The board of education is authorized and directed to prepare and furnish to school committees suitable forms of the certificate required by this section.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 26, 1913.]

The change in the form of certificate made by this act requires that school authorities shall report the amount of money raised by taxation by the town or city and expended for support of public schools for the fiscal year of the town or city instead of the school year. It has been found that more accurate statistics can be given on this basis.

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS, DEFINITION OF.

CHAPTER 340.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM "SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS."

SECTION 1. Section six of chapter forty-one of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "incidentals", in the thirteenth line, the words: — but excluding alterations of school buildings other than repairs and construction of schoolhouses, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 6.* No such apportionment and distribution shall be made to a town which has not maintained a school as required by section one of chapter forty-two; or which, if containing the number of families or householders required by section two of said chapter, has not maintained, for at least thirty-six weeks during the year, exclusive of vacations, a high school such as is mentioned therein; or which has not made

the returns required by sections five and six of chapter forty-three, and complied with the laws relative to truancy; or which has not raised by taxation for the support of public schools which are authorized or required by law, including the wages of teachers, the transportation of school children, fuel, the care of fires, school rooms and school premises, supervision, text books and supplies, and school sundries or incidentals, but excluding alterations of school buildings other than repairs and construction of schoolhouses during the school year embraced in the last annual returns, an amount not less than three dollars for each person between the ages of five and fifteen years resident in such town on the first day of September of said school year.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 25, 1913.*]

This amendment was asked in order that the definition of the term "support of the public schools" in this act shall be the same as in the certificate described in section 1 of chapter 356 of the Acts of 1913.

POSITIONS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

CHAPTER 368.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE OBTAINING OF POSITIONS BY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter seven hundred and thirty-one of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven is hereby amended by striking out the words "and is a resident of the state", in the fifth and sixth lines, so as to read as follows: — *Section 1.* Any graduate of any high school or normal school in this commonwealth, or of any other school considered by the board of education to be of equal grade, or the graduate of any reputable college, provided that such graduate is a person of good character, may file an application with the board of education for a position as school teacher upon the payment of a fee of two dollars. The application shall set forth the name, address, and, briefly, the experience and qualifications of the applicant. It shall be the duty of the board of education to communicate with the school committees in the cities and towns of the commonwealth, and with persons who have made application for a position as school teacher in accordance with the provisions of this section, and to procure positions for them so far as may be possible, free of expense to the applicant beyond the aforesaid fee, and without expense to the various school committees. The said board shall cause to be printed and sent to school committees of cities and towns a list of the applicants for positions as aforesaid, with a brief statement of their qualifications and experience.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 26, 1913.*]

This amendment permits the Board to register teachers from other States as well as from Massachusetts; thus securing a larger list of available teachers for the convenience of school authorities throughout this State.

PROMOTION OF USEFULNESS OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

CHAPTER 391.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE USE OF ROOMS OR HALLS IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of promoting the usefulness of the public school property the school committee of any city or town may conduct such educational and recreation activities in or upon school property under its control, and shall allow the use thereof by individuals and associations, subject to such regulations as the school committee shall establish, for such educational, recreation, social, civic, philanthropic and similar purposes as the committee may deem to be for the interest of the community, provided that no admission fee is charged and that such use shall not interfere or be inconsistent with the use of the premises for school purposes.

SECTION 2. This act shall not apply to the city of Boston. [*Approved March 28, 1913.*]

This act encourages the use of school property as social centers, by authorizing the school committee to conduct various activities in or upon school property, and by further requiring the school committee to permit the use of school buildings and grounds by individuals or organizations for entertainments and exercises of general interest and value to the community.

TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

CHAPTER 396.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT BY TOWNS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS TO OUTSIDE HIGH SCHOOLS.

SECTION 1. Section three of chapter forty-two of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter four hundred and thirty-three of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two, and by chapter five hundred and thirty-seven of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph: — A town of less than five hundred families or householders, in which a public high school or public school of corresponding grade is not maintained, shall, through its school committee, when necessary, provide for the transporta-

tion of any child who resides in said town and who, with the previous approval of the school committee of the town, attends the high school of any other town or city, and shall pay for the expense of such transportation a sum not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per week during the time of actual attendance of such child in the high school. If any town fails to provide such transportation, it shall be liable in an action of contract, to the parent or guardian of a child who has been furnished with such transportation for such amounts, not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per week, as the parent or guardian has paid for the same. A town which has expended for the support of its public schools for the preceding year from the proceeds of local taxation an amount not less than four and less than five dollars per thousand dollars of valuation shall receive from the treasury of the commonwealth one half of the amount actually expended for transportation under the provisions of this act; and a town which has expended from the proceeds of local taxation for the support of its public schools for the preceding year an amount equal to at least five dollars per thousand of valuation shall receive from the treasury of the commonwealth the whole transportation under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and thirteen. *[Approved March 28, 1913.]*

This act is intended to encourage the attendance of children, resident in towns not maintaining high schools, on high schools in other towns and cities. Many towns before the passage of this act were already paying for the transportation of pupils attending high schools in other places. The reimbursement, in part or in whole, is to be made for transportation expenses incurred after July 1, 1913, when the act went into effect.

CASES AGAINST CHILDREN.

CHAPTER 457.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CONTINUANCES IN CASES AGAINST CHILDREN.

Whenever any child is brought before any court for being neglected, wayward, delinquent, truant, or for being an habitual absentee and habitual school offender or stubborn, the court may continue the case for such time not exceeding six months for any one continuance as shall seem best for the interest of the child. *[Approved April 10, 1913.]*

ATTENDANCE OF ILLITERATE MINORS ON EVENING SCHOOLS.**CHAPTER 467.****AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE ATTENDANCE OF ILLITERATE MINORS BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIXTEEN AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS IN A PUBLIC EVENING SCHOOL.**

SECTION 1. Every illiterate minor between sixteen and twenty-one years of age shall attend some public evening school in the city or town in which he resides for the whole time during which the public evening schools are in session: *provided*, that such city or town maintains a public evening school. Attendance at a public day school, or at a private school approved for the purpose by the school committee, shall exempt such minor from attending a public evening school. This act shall not affect any existing laws regarding the compulsory school attendance of illiterate minors or their employment, but shall be in addition to such laws.

SECTION 2. An illiterate minor who wilfully violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars.

SECTION 3. Every person having under his control an illiterate minor between sixteen and twenty-one years of age shall cause him to attend a public evening school as hereby required; and if such person fails for six sessions within a period of one month to cause the minor so to attend school, unless the minor's physical or mental condition is such as to render his attendance at school harmful or impracticable, such person shall, upon complaint by a truant officer and conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

SECTION 4. Whoever induces or attempts to induce such minor to absent himself unlawfully from school, or employs such a minor except as is provided by law, or harbors such a minor who, while school is in session, is absent unlawfully therefrom, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars. [Approved April 10, 1913.

The purpose of this act is to make more effective the legal requirements for the attendance of illiterate minors between sixteen and twenty-one years of age on the public schools by providing a penalty also on the minor of a fine of not less than \$5 in addition to that which may be imposed upon the person having said minor in his control.

FREE MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.**CHAPTER 575.****AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CITIES AND TOWNS TO PROVIDE FREE MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

SECTION 1. The city council of a city and the selectmen of a town may provide meals or lunches free or at such price, not exceeding the cost, as they may fix, for children attending its public schools, and cities and towns may appropriate money for this purpose.

SECTION 2. This act shall be submitted to the voters of any city or town at the municipal election in any year if a petition to that effect, signed by not less than five per cent of the voters, is filed with the city clerk or town clerk, as the case may be, not less than one month before said election; and if accepted by a majority of the voters voting thereon it shall take effect in such city or town. Otherwise this act shall not take effect. *[Approved May 2, 1913.]*

CERTAIN POLITICAL RIGHTS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.**CHAPTER 628.****AN ACT TO PROVIDE THAT PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS SHALL NOT BE RESTRICTED IN THE EXERCISE OF CERTAIN POLITICAL RIGHTS.**

SECTION 1. No school committee shall by rule, regulation or in any other manner restrict any teacher in, or dismiss him for, exercising his right of suffrage, the signing of nomination papers and the petitioning or appearing before committees of the legislature; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting the power of a school committee so to restrain any teacher or dismiss him for exercising any of the aforesaid rights, suffrage excepted, on school premises, during school hours or when the exercise thereof actually interferes with the performance of school duties.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. *[Approved May 8, 1913.]*

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.**CHAPTER 655.****AN ACT TO REVISE AND CODIFY THE BUILDING INSPECTION LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.**

SECTION 11. If a schoolhouse in a city has not been provided with a safe and proper egress or other means of escape from fire, as required by this act, within six months after the written notice provided for in section twenty-eight of this act, the mayor, for the purpose of conforming

to the provisions of this act relative to egresses or other means of escape from fire in schoolhouses, may, upon petition of one hundred citizens or taxpayers in such city, authorize the expenditure upon such schoolhouse of not more than fifteen per cent of the cost thereof, payable from any money in the treasury of that city which is not otherwise appropriated.

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SECTION 15. No building which is designed to be used, in whole or in part, and no building in which alteration shall be made for the purpose of using it, or continuing its use, in whole or in part, as a public building, public or private institution, schoolhouse, church, theatre, special hall, public hall, miscellaneous hall, place of assemblage or place of public resort, or as a factory, workshop or mercantile or other establishment and to have accommodations for ten or more employees, and no building more than two stories in height designed to be used above the second story, in whole or in part, and no building more than two stories in height in which alteration shall be made for the purpose of using it, or continuing its use, in whole or in part, as an office building, dormitory, hotel, family hotel, apartment house, boarding house, lodging house or tenement house, and to have eight or more rooms above said story, shall be erected, and no alteration shall be made therein, until a copy of the plans and specifications thereof has been deposited with the supervisor of plans of the building inspection department of the district police by the person causing its erection or alteration or by the architect thereof. Such plans and specifications shall include those for heating, ventilation and sanitation, as the supervisor of plans may require. Such building shall not be so erected or altered without sufficient egresses and other means of escape from fire, properly located and constructed. The supervisor of plans may require that stairways shall be enclosed, that they shall have suitable landings, that they shall be provided with hand-rails, that egress doors and windows shall open outward and have approved hardware, that places of egress shall be properly lighted and designated, and that proper fire stops shall be provided in the floors, walls, partitions and stairways of such building. He may make such further requirements as may be necessary to prevent the spread of fire, or its communication from any steam boiler or heating apparatus therein. The certificate of approval of the supervisor of plans of such plans and specifications, endorsed with the approval of the deputy chief of the building inspection department of the district police, or a specification of requirements necessary for compliance with the provisions of this act, set forth in detail and so endorsed, shall be issued to the person causing its erection or alteration, or to the architect thereof, and a copy of the same, together with the plans, shall then be turned over to the inspector in whose district the building is to be erected or altered, who shall enforce the requirements thereof and supervise such erection or alteration. After a certificate of approval, or a specification of requirement, has been issued, no change shall be made in the plans or speci-

fication, or in the building, without the permission in writing of the supervisor of plans.

SECTION 20. A building which is used, in whole or in part, as a public building, public or private institution, schoolhouse, church, theatre, special hall, public hall, miscellaneous hall, place of assemblage, or place of public resort, and a building in which ten or more persons are employed in a factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, and an office building, dormitory, hotel, family hotel, apartment house, boarding house, lodging house or tenement house which has eight or more rooms or in which ten or more persons are accommodated or lodged or reside above the second story, the owner, lessee or occupant of which is notified in writing by an inspector that the provisions of this act are deemed by him applicable thereto, shall be provided with proper egresses or other means of escape from fire, sufficient for the use of all persons accommodated, assembled, employed, lodged or resident therein; but no owner, lessee or occupant of such building shall be deemed to have violated this provision unless he has been notified in writing by such inspector what additional egresses or means of escape from fire are necessary and has neglected for thirty days, or has refused, to provide the same. The egresses and means of escape shall be kept unobstructed, in good repair and ready for use, and, if the inspector so directs in writing, every such egress shall be properly lighted and provided with a sign having on it the word "Exit" in letters not less than five inches in height, and so made and placed as plainly to indicate to persons within the building the location of such egresses, stairways shall have suitable hand-rails, egress doors and windows shall open outwardly, and women or children shall not be employed, in a factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, in a room above the second story from which there is only one egress. The certificate of the inspector shall be conclusive evidence of a compliance with the said requirements. Portable seats shall not be allowed in the aisles or passageways of such buildings during any service or entertainment held therein. Stairways on the outside of the building shall have suitable railed landings at each story above the first, accessible at each story from doors or windows, and such landings, doors and windows shall be kept clear of ice, snow and other obstructions.

SECTION 21. The basement and each story of a building which is subject to the provisions of the preceding section shall be supplied with means of extinguishing fire, consisting of a hose attached to a suitable water supply and capable of reaching any part of such basement or story, or of such portable apparatus as the inspector shall direct; and such appliances shall be kept at all times ready for use and in good condition.

SECTION 22. No wooden flue or air duct for heating or ventilating purposes shall be placed, or shall remain placed, in any building which is subject to the provisions of sections fifteen and twenty of this act, and

no pipe for conveying hot air or steam in such building shall be placed, or shall remain placed, within one inch of any woodwork, unless protected to the satisfaction of the inspector by suitable guards or casings of incombustible material.

SECTION 27. If any change in the use or otherwise shall be made upon premises for which such certificate has been issued which would render the certificate void, according to the provisions of section twenty of this act, the person who makes such change shall forthwith give written notice thereof to an inspector for the district or to the chief of the district police.

SECTION 28. If an inspector finds that any building or part thereof which is subject to the provisions of this act fails to conform thereto, or if any change is made therein which would render a certificate void according to the provisions of section twenty of this act, he shall give notice in writing to the owner, lessee, occupant or agent in charge thereof, specifying such additional provisions, egresses or other means of escape from fire as in his opinion may be necessary to make it conform to the provisions of this act and to obtain a certificate as aforesaid; and any such owner, lessee, occupant or agent in charge thereof, failing to comply with such notice for a period of thirty days, may be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars.

SECTION 39. The term "miscellaneous hall" shall mean a building or part of a building containing an audience or assembly hall capable of seating not more than four hundred persons, a society hall, or a hall in a public or private school building. The certificate of the inspector shall be conclusive evidence of a compliance with the provisions of this act for such use of a hall as he shall set forth in detail in the certificate, and shall be conspicuously posted near the main entrance of the hall.

SECTION 40. Every public building and every schoolhouse shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or nuisance, shall be provided with a sufficient number of proper water closets, earth closets, or privies, and shall be ventilated in such a manner that the air shall not become so impure as to be injurious to health. If it appears to an inspector that further or different heating, ventilating or sanitary provisions are required in any public building or schoolhouse, in order to conform to the requirements of this section, and that such requirement can be provided without unreasonable expense, he may issue a written order to the proper person or authority, directing such heating, ventilating or sanitary provisions to be provided. A school committee, public officer, or person who has charge of, owns, or leases any such public building or schoolhouse, who neglects for four weeks to comply with the order of such inspector shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. The state inspectors of health or such other officers

as the state board of health may from time to time appoint shall make such examinations of school buildings as in the opinion of said board the protection of the health of the pupils may require.

SECTION 41. In the preceding section, "public building" shall mean any building or part thereof used as a public or private institution, church, theatre, special hall, public hall, miscellaneous hall, place of assemblage or place of public resort, and "schoolhouse" shall mean any building or part thereof in which public or private instruction is afforded to more than ten pupils at one time.

SECTION 62. This act shall take effect on the first day of November, nineteen hundred and thirteen. *[Approved May 15, 1913.]*

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS.

CHAPTER 779.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter forty-four of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter three hundred and twenty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and five and by chapter three hundred and eighty-three of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 1.* Every child between seven and fourteen years of age, every child under sixteen years of age who does not possess such ability to read, write and spell in the English language as is required for the completion of the fourth grade of the public schools of the city or town in which he resides, and every child under sixteen years of age who has not received an employment certificate as provided in this act and is not engaged in some regular employment or business for at least six hours per day or has not the written permission of the superintendent of schools of the city or town in which he resides to engage in profitable employment at home, shall attend a public day school in said city or town or some other day school approved by the school committee, during the entire time the public schools are in session, subject to such exceptions as are provided for in sections four,¹ five² and six² of this chapter and in section three of chapter forty-two of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter four hundred and thirty-three of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two and by chapter five hundred and thirty-seven of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven; but such attendance shall not be required of a child whose physical or mental condition is such as to render attendance inexpedient or impracticable, or who is being otherwise instructed in a manner approved in advance by the superintendent

¹ See section 4, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

² Sections 5 and 6 (as amended), chapter 44, Revised Laws.

of schools or the school committee. The superintendent of schools, or teachers in so far as authorized by said superintendent or by the school committee, may excuse cases of necessary absence for other causes not exceeding five day sessions or ten half-day sessions in any period of six months. For the purposes of this section, school committees shall approve a private school only when the instruction in all the studies required by law is in the English language, and when they are satisfied that such instruction equals in thoroughness and efficiency, and in the progress made therein, the instruction in the public schools in the same city or town; but they shall not refuse to approve a private school on account of the religious teaching therein.

SECTION 2. Said chapter forty-four is hereby further amended by striking out section two and inserting in place thereof the following:—
Section 2. Every person having under his control a child as described in section one ¹ shall cause him to attend school as therein required, and, if he fails for five day sessions or ten half-day sessions within any period of six months while such control obtains, to cause such child so to attend school, he shall, upon complaint by an attendance officer and conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars, and no physical or mental condition which is capable of correction, or which renders the child a fit subject for special instruction at public charge in institutions other than public day schools, shall avail as a defence under the provisions of this or the preceding section, unless it shall be made to appear that the defendant has employed all reasonable measures for the correction of the condition and the suitable instruction of the child.

Whoever induces or attempts to induce a child to absent himself unlawfully from school, or employs or harbors a child while school is in session, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 3. Section three of said chapter forty-four, as amended by section one of chapter two hundred and sixty-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:—
Section 3. Every child shall have a right to attend the public schools of the city or town where he actually resides, subject to the provisions of section four ² of this chapter, and to such reasonable regulations as to numbers and qualifications of pupils to be admitted to the respective schools and as to other school matters as the school committee shall from time to time prescribe. No child shall be excluded from a public school of any city or town on account of race, color or religion.

SECTION 4. Section four of said chapter forty-four, as amended by chapter three hundred and seventy-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and five and by section two of chapter two hundred and sixty-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:—
Section 4. It shall be the duty of the school committee

¹ See section 1, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

² See section 4, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

of each city or town to provide for the attendance of all children of school age resident therein and to enforce the same under the provisions of section one of this chapter. But if a child who is required by the provisions of said section one to attend school resides temporarily in a city or town other than that of the legal residence of his parent or guardian for the especial purpose of attending school there in preference to the place of such legal residence, the said city or town may, for the tuition of such child during the period of such attendance, recover from the parent or guardian, whether he resides within or without the commonwealth, a sum equal to the average expense per pupil of such school for that period, unless under the provisions of section three of chapter forty-two of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter four hundred and thirty-three of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two, and by chapter five hundred and thirty-seven of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven, or of section five of chapter forty-four of the Revised Laws, such tuition is recoverable from the city or town in which the parent or guardian resides.

A child who is not required by the provisions of section one of this chapter to attend school may, in the discretion of the school committee, be required as a condition of admission to a school in a city or town other than that in which his parent or guardian has a legal residence, to pay as tuition a sum equal to the average expense per pupil in the school which such child seeks to enter, the same to be paid annually, semi-annually or at other periods in advance as the school committee may determine.

For the tuition in the public schools in any city or town of any child between the ages of five and fifteen years who shall be placed elsewhere than in his own home by the state board of charity, or by the trustees of the Massachusetts training schools, or kept under the control of either of said boards in such city or town, the commonwealth shall pay to said city or town, and for such tuition of any such child so placed by the trustees for children of the city of Boston, or so kept under the control of said trustees, the city of Boston from its appropriation for school purposes, shall pay to said city or town fifty cents for each week of five days, or major part thereof, of attendance of every such child in the public schools, or, if the school committee of said city or town so desires, an amount equal to the average expense for each pupil of such school during the preceding year, for a period equal to the time during which the child so attends.

For the transportation to and from a public school of any child whose tuition is payable by the commonwealth or by the city of Boston under the provisions of this section, the commonwealth or the city of Boston, as the case may be, shall pay to the city or town furnishing such transportation, for each week of five days or major part thereof, an amount equal to the average amount for each child paid by said city or town per week for the transportation of children to and from school over the route by which such child is conveyed. Settlements of the accounts of the several cities and towns with the commonwealth and with the city of Boston shall be made annually on the first day of April, and the amounts found due

shall be paid within three months thereafter. The money received by said cities and towns under the provisions of this section shall be applied to the support of schools. For the tuition in the public schools in any town of less than ten thousand inhabitants of any child between the ages of five and fifteen years not theretofore resident in such town, who is an inmate of an institution containing more than six inmates, such town may recover from said institution the additional school expense incurred, as may be determined jointly by the school committee of said town and the trustees or managers of said institution, or, in case of disagreement between said school committee and said trustees or managers, as may be decreed by the probate court; but no demand shall be made upon said trustees or managers without a vote of the town instructing the school committee to that effect.

SECTION 5. Section one of chapter forty-six of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter two hundred and fifty-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 1.* The county commissioners of each county, except the counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Dukes County and Nantucket, shall maintain either separately or jointly with the commissioners of other counties as hereinafter provided, in a suitable place, not at or near a penal institution, a school for the instruction and training of children committed thereto as habitual truants, absentees or school offenders. The county commissioners of two or more counties may, at the expense of said counties, establish and maintain a union school which shall be organized and controlled by the chairmen of the county commissioners of said counties. The chairmen of the respective boards of county commissioners of the counties of Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth, having the management of the Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth union training school, shall each be paid the sum of one hundred dollars annually by said counties, respectively. The county commissioners of the counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Dukes County and Nantucket shall assign a training school established by law as the place for the instruction and training of children committed within their respective counties as habitual truants, absentees or school offenders, and shall pay for their support in said school such reasonable sum as the county commissioners having control of said school may determine. For the purposes of this chapter the parental school of the city of Boston shall be deemed the county training school of the county of Suffolk, and commitments from the towns of Revere and Winthrop and the city of Chelsea shall be to the training school for the county of Middlesex.

The city or town from which an habitual truant, absentee or school offender is committed to a county training school shall pay to the county within which it is situated one dollar a week toward his support, and reports of the condition and progress of its pupils in said school shall be sent each month to the superintendent of schools of such city or town;

but the towns of Revere and Winthrop and the city of Chelsea shall pay to the county of Middlesex, for the support of each child committed to the training school of said county, two dollars and fifty cents a week, and such additional sums for each child as will cover the actual cost of maintenance.

SECTION 6. Section three of said chapter forty-six, as amended by chapter three hundred and thirty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three, and by chapter two hundred and twenty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 3.* A child between seven and sixteen years of age who wilfully and habitually absents himself from school contrary to the provisions of section one¹ of chapter forty-four of the Revised Laws, as amended, shall be deemed to be an habitual truant, and, unless placed on probation as provided in section seven of this chapter, may, upon complaint by an attendance officer and conviction thereof, be committed to a county training school.

SECTION 7. Section four of said chapter forty-six, as amended by chapter three hundred and thirty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three, and by chapter two hundred and twenty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 4.* A child between seven and sixteen years of age who may be found wandering about in the streets or public places of any city or town, having no lawful occupation, habitually not attending school and growing up in idleness and ignorance, shall be deemed to be an habitual absentee, and, unless placed on probation as provided in section seven of said chapter forty-six may, upon complaint by an attendance officer or any other person, and conviction thereof, be committed to a county training school.

SECTION 8. Section five of said chapter forty-six, as amended by chapter three hundred and thirty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three and by chapter two hundred and twenty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 5.* A child under sixteen years of age who persistently violates the reasonable regulations of the school which he attends, or otherwise persistently misbehaves therein, so as to render himself a fit subject for exclusion therefrom, shall be deemed to be an habitual school offender, and, unless placed on probation as provided in section seven of said chapter forty-six may, upon complaint by an attendance officer and conviction thereof, be committed to a county training school.

SECTION 9. Said chapter forty-six is hereby further amended by striking out section six and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 6.* The court or magistrate by whom a child has been committed to a county training school may make an order relative to the payment by his parents to the county of the cost of his support while in said school, and

¹ See section 1, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

may from time to time revise and alter such order or make a new order as the circumstances of the parents may justify.

SECTION 10. Section eight of said chapter forty-six, as amended by section four of chapter two hundred and twenty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 8.* County commissioners, if they think it will be for the best interest of any child who has been committed to a county training school under their control, after notice and an opportunity to be heard has been given to the superintendent of schools, or, if there is no superintendent, to the school committee of the city or town from which such child was committed to said school, may permit him to be at liberty upon such conditions as said commissioners may deem best; or, with the approval of the court which imposed the sentence, they may discharge him from said school; and upon such parole or discharge they shall make an entry upon their records of the name of such child, the date of parole or discharge and the reason therefor; and a copy of such record shall be transmitted to the court or magistrate by whom such child was committed and to the school committee of the city or town from which he was committed.

If such child, in the opinion of said commissioners, violates the conditions of his parole at any time previous to the expiration of the term for which he was committed to said school, such parole may be revoked. If a superintendent of schools or a school committee furnishes evidence satisfactory to said commissioners of the violation by a child of the conditions of his parole, said commissioners shall revoke such parole, and may thereupon issue an order directed to the attendance or police officers of any city or town to arrest such child wherever found and return him to said school. Such officer shall arrest such child and return him to said school, where he shall be held, subject to the provisions of this chapter, for the residue of the term of the original sentence.

The expense of such arrest and return, so far as approved by the commissioners, shall be paid by the county or counties maintaining said school. A child who has been committed to a county training school, whether he be confined at the county training school or be on parole as provided in this section, shall be discharged from the custody and care of such school upon his becoming sixteen years of age. Releases from the parental school of the city of Boston shall be governed by the provisions of chapter five hundred and fourteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and shall be made by the trustees for children who shall have and exercise the powers given by said chapter to the institutions commissioner of said city.

SECTION 11. Section ten of said chapter forty-six, as amended by section four of chapter three hundred and thirty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 10.* An inmate of a county training school or of the parental school of the city

of Boston who persistently violates the reasonable regulations thereof, or is guilty of indecent or immoral conduct, or otherwise grossly misbehaves, so as to render himself an unfit subject for retention therein, may, upon complaint by the officer in control of said school and conviction thereof, if under fifteen years of age, be committed to the Lyman school for boys; if over fifteen years of age, to the industrial school at Shirley. If a girl who is committed to the custody of the state board of charity under sections three, four or five of this chapter, proves unmanageable in a private family, she may be committed, by the state board of charity, to the state industrial school for girls.

SECTION 12. Said chapter forty-six is hereby further amended by striking out section thirteen and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 13.* Attendance officers shall inquire into all cases arising under the provisions of sections one,¹ two,¹ three,¹ four¹ and six of chapter forty-four and sections three, four, five and eight of this chapter,² or of sections sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three or sixty-six of chapter five hundred and fourteen³ of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine, and may make complaints and serve legal processes issued under the provisions of this chapter. They shall have oversight of children placed on probation under the provisions of section seven⁴; of children suffering want, to whom the provisions of chapter three hundred and fifty-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four apply; of minors licensed by the school committee under the provisions of chapter four hundred and nineteen of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and ten⁵ and subsequent amendments thereof; and of children admitted to or attending shows or entertainments contrary to the provisions of chapter five hundred and thirty-two of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and ten. An attendance officer may apprehend and take to school without a warrant any truant or absentee found wandering about in the streets or public places.

SECTION 13. The officers hitherto known as truant officers shall hereafter be known as attendance officers, and all laws now or hereafter in force relative to truant officers shall apply to attendance officers.

SECTION 14. (*Section 1 of chapter 831, Acts of 1913, strikes out section 14 of this chapter and takes its place. See page 34 of this pamphlet.*)

SECTION 15. Said chapter five hundred and fourteen is hereby further amended by striking out section fifty-seven and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 57.*⁶ No child between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall be employed or be permitted to work in, about or in connection with any factory, workshop, manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment unless the person, firm or corporation

¹ See sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

² See sections 6, 7, 8 and 10, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

³ See sections 19, 20, 21 and 23, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

⁴ See section 7, chapter 779, Acts of 1913; also section 7, chapter 46, Revised Laws.

⁵ This chapter should be considered in connection with section 1, chapter 831, Acts of 1913.

⁶ This section should be considered in connection with Section 2, chapter 831, Acts of 1913.

employing such child procures and keeps on file accessible to the attendance officers of the city or town, to agents of the board of education, and to the state board of labor and industries or its authorized agents or inspectors, the employment certificate as hereinafter provided issued to such child, and keeps a complete list of the names and ages of all such children employed therein conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the building in which such children are employed: *provided, however,* that children who are over fourteen but under sixteen years of age shall be permitted to work in mercantile establishments on Saturdays between the hours of seven in the morning and six in the evening, without such certificate. On termination of the employment of a child whose employment certificate is on file, said certificate shall be returned by the employer within two days after said termination to the office of the superintendent of schools from which it was issued.

SECTION 16. Section fifty-eight of said chapter five hundred and fourteen, as amended by chapter two hundred and sixty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 58.* An employment certificate shall be issued only by the superintendent of schools or by a person authorized by him in writing, or, where there is no superintendent of schools, by a person authorized in writing by the school committee, of the city or town where the child to whom it is issued resides during his employment, or in case the child resides outside the commonwealth, of the city or town in which the child is to be employed: *provided*, that no member of a school committee or other person authorized as aforesaid shall have authority to issue such certificate for any child then in, or about to enter, such person's own employment or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employee.

The person issuing employment certificates shall in each case, before issuing a certificate, receive, examine, approve and file the following papers, duly executed: —

(1) A pledge or promise signed by the employer or by an authorized manager or superintendent, setting forth the character of the employment, the number of hours per day during which the child is to be regularly employed and the name and address of the employer, in which pledge or promise the employer agrees to employ the child in accordance with the provisions of this act, and to return the employment certificate as provided in section fifty-seven.¹

(2) The school record of such child, properly filled out and signed as hereinafter provided.

(3) A certificate signed by a school or family physician, or by a physician appointed by the school committee, stating that the child has been thoroughly examined by said physician and, in his opinion, is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to perform the work which the child intends to do.

¹ See section 15, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

(4) Evidence of age showing that the child is fourteen years of age, which shall consist of one of the following proofs of age:

(a) A birth certificate, or a duly attested transcript thereof, made by a registrar of vital statistics or other officer charged with the duty of recording births.

(b) A baptismal certificate, or a duly attested transcript thereof, showing the age and date of baptism of the child.

(c) In case none of the aforesaid proofs of age is obtainable, and only in such case, the person issuing employment certificates may accept in lieu thereof a passport or a duly attested immigration record, or transcript thereof, showing the age of the child, or other official or religious record of the child's age: *provided*, that it shall appear to the satisfaction of said person that the same is good and sufficient evidence of the child's age.

(d) In case none of the aforesaid proofs of age is obtainable, and only in such case, the person issuing employment certificates may accept in lieu thereof a record of age as given on the register of the school which the child first attended in the commonwealth: *provided*, that such record was kept for at least two years during the time when such child attended school.

(e) In case none of the aforesaid proofs of age is obtainable, and only in such case, the person issuing employment certificates may receive the signed statement of the school physician, or of the physician appointed by the school committee, stating that, after examination, it is the opinion of such physician that the child is at least fourteen years of age. Such physician's statement shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the child's parent, guardian or custodian, or in case such child has no parent, guardian or custodian, the signed statement of the next adult friend. Such signed statement shall contain the name, date and place of birth and residence of the child, and shall certify that the parent, guardian, custodian or next friend signing the statement is unable to produce any of the proofs of age specified in this section. Such statement shall be signed in the presence of the person issuing employment certificates by the parent, guardian, custodian, or next friend. The person issuing employment certificates may, before issuing a certificate, require the parent, guardian, custodian, or next adult friend of the child to appear and approve in writing the issuance of said certificate.

SECTION 17. Said chapter five hundred and fourteen is hereby further amended by striking out section fifty-nine and inserting in place thereof the following:—*Section 59.* The school record required by section sixteen¹ of this act shall be filled out and signed by the principal or teacher in charge of the school which the child last attended and shall be furnished only to a child who, after due examination and investigation, is found to be entitled thereto. Said school record shall state the grade last completed by such child and the studies pursued in completion

¹ Section 16, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

thereof. It shall state the number of weeks during which such child has attended school during the twelve months next preceding the time of application for said school record. It shall also give the name, date of birth, and the residence of the child as shown on the records of the school and the name of the parent, guardian or custodian. In case it is found to be impossible to obtain said school record from the principal or teacher in charge of the school which such child last attended, the requirement of a school record may be waived.

No such school record shall be issued or accepted, and no employment certificate shall be granted unless the child possesses the educational qualifications enumerated in section one of chapter forty-four of the Revised Laws as amended by section one of this act.¹

No such school record shall be issued or accepted unless the child has regularly attended the public schools or other lawfully approved schools for not less than one hundred and thirty days after becoming thirteen years of age: *provided, however,* that the school record may be accepted in the case of a person who has been an attendant at a public day school or other lawfully approved school for a period of not less than seven years, if in the opinion of said superintendent such person is mentally incapable of acquiring the educational qualifications herein prescribed.

SECTION 18. Section sixty of said chapter five hundred and fourteen, as amended by section four of chapter two hundred and fifty-seven of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 60.* The employment certificate required by this act shall state the name, sex, date and place of birth and the place of residence of the child and describe the color of the hair and eyes and any distinguishing facial marks of the child. It shall certify that the child named in such certificate has personally appeared before the person issuing the certificate and has been examined and found to possess the educational qualifications enumerated in section one¹ of chapter forty-four of the Revised Laws, as amended by section one of this act, and that all the papers required by section fifty-eight² have been duly examined, approved and filed and that all the conditions and requirements for issuing an employment certificate have been fulfilled. It shall state the grade last completed by said child. Every such certificate shall be signed in the presence of the person issuing the same by the child in whose name it is issued. It shall state the name of the employer for whom, and the nature of the employment in which, the certificate authorizes the child to be employed. It shall bear a number, show the date of its issue and shall be signed by the person issuing it. No fee shall be exacted for an employment certificate or for any of the papers required by this act. Duplicate employment certificates shall not be issued until it shall appear to the satisfaction of the person authorized to issue certificates that

¹ Section 1, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

² See section 16, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

the original certificate has been lost. A record giving all the facts contained on every employment certificate issued shall be filed in the office issuing the same, together with the papers required by section fifty-eight¹ as amended. A record shall also be kept of the names and addresses of all children to whom certificates have been refused, together with the names of the schools which said children should attend and the reasons for refusal. All the aforesaid records and papers shall be preserved until such children, if living, shall have become sixteen years of age. Such records and statistics concerning the issuance of employment certificates as may be prescribed by the board of education shall be kept and shall be open to the inspection of said board, its officers or agents. The blank certificates and other papers required in connection with the issuing of employment certificates and educational certificates under this act shall be designed by and furnished to the local school committees by the state board of labor and industries after conference with the board of education, and the approval of the forms thereof by the attorney-general. Said certificates and papers may bear such further and explanatory matter as may be needed to facilitate the enforcement of this act or to comply with future legislative requirements.

SECTION 19. Section sixty-one of said chapter five hundred and fourteen, as amended by chapter two hundred and forty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 61.* Whoever employs a person under the age of sixteen years, and whoever procures or, having under his control a person under sixteen years of age, permits such person to be employed in violation of the provisions of sections fifty-six² or fifty-seven³ of this act, shall for each offence be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days; and whoever continues to employ a person under sixteen years of age in violation of the provisions of either of said sections, after being notified thereof by a school attendance officer or by an inspector appointed by the state board of labor and industries, shall for every day thereafter while such employment continues be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days; and whoever forges, or procures to be forged, or assists in forging a certificate of birth or other evidence of the age of such person, and whoever presents or assists in presenting a forged certificate or evidence of birth to the superintendent of schools or to a person authorized by law to issue certificates, for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining the employment certificate required by this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Whoever, being

¹ See section 16, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

² See section 1, chapter 831, Acts of 1913.

³ See section 15, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

authorized to sign an employment certificate, knowingly certifies to any materially false statement therein shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars.

SECTION 20. Said chapter five hundred and fourteen is hereby further amended by striking out section sixty-two and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 62.* Attendance officers may visit the factories, workshops, manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments, theatres, and places of public exhibition in their several cities and towns and ascertain whether any children are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this act and shall report in writing any cases of such illegal employment to the superintendent of schools or the school committee and to the state board of labor and industries or its authorized officers or agents. Inspectors appointed by the state board of labor and industries shall visit all factories, workshops, manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments within their respective districts, and ascertain whether any children are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this act, and shall enter complaint against whomever is found to have violated any of said provisions. An inspector who knowingly or wilfully violates any provision of this section may be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 21. Said chapter five hundred and fourteen is hereby further amended by striking out section sixty-three and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 63.* An attendance officer shall apprehend and take to school, without a warrant, any child under the age of twenty-one years who is employed in any factory, workshop, manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment in violation of the provisions of this act, or who is employed in any theatre or place of public exhibition contrary to the provisions of this act, and such attendance officer shall forthwith report to the police, district or municipal court or trial justice within whose judicial district the illegal employment occurs, the evidence in his possession relating to the illegal employment of any child so apprehended, and shall make complaint against whomever the court or trial justice may direct. An attendance officer who knowingly and wilfully violates any provision of this section may be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

SECTION 22. Said chapter five hundred and fourteen is hereby further amended by striking out section sixty-four and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 64.* Inspectors appointed by the state board of labor and industries, agents of the board of education and attendance officers may require that the employment or educational certificates and lists of children who are employed in factories, workshops, manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments shall be produced for their inspection. A failure to produce to any person authorized by this section who requests the same an employment or educational certificate or list required by law shall be *prima facie* evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose certificate is not produced or whose

name is not so listed. A corporation or other employer, or any agent or officer thereof, who retains an employment or educational certificate in violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 23. Said chapter five hundred and fourteen is hereby further amended by striking out section sixty-six and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 66.* No child who is over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age shall be employed in a factory, workshop, manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment unless his employer procures and keeps on file an educational certificate showing the age of the child and his ability or inability to read and write as hereinafter provided. Such certificates shall be issued by the person authorized by this act to issue employment certificates.

The person authorized to issue such educational certificates shall, so far as is practicable, require the proof of age stated in section fifty-eight. He shall examine the child and certify whether or not he possesses the educational qualifications enumerated in section one of chapter forty-four of the Revised Laws, as amended.¹ Every such certificate shall be signed in the presence of the person issuing the same by the child in whose name it is issued.

Every employer of such children shall keep their educational certificates accessible to any officer authorized to enforce the provisions of this act and shall return said certificates to the office from which they were issued within two days after the date of the termination of the employment of said children. If the educational certificate of any child who is over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age fails to show that said child possesses the educational qualifications enumerated in section one of chapter forty-four of the Revised Laws, as amended, then no person shall employ such child while a public evening school is maintained in the city or town, in which the child resides, unless such child is a regular attendant at such evening school or at a day school, and presents to his employer each week a school record of such attendance. When such record shows unexcused absences, such attendance shall be deemed to be irregular and insufficient. The person authorized to issue educational certificates, or teachers acting under his authority, may, however, excuse justifiable absence. Whoever employs a child in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than one hundred dollars for each offence, to the use of the evening schools of such city or town. A parent, guardian or custodian who permits a child to be employed in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than twenty dollars, to the use of the evening schools of such city or town.

SECTION 24. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent children of any age from receiving manual training or industrial education in, or in connection with, any school in this commonwealth: *provided*, that

¹ See section 1, chapter 779, Acts of 1913.

the same has been duly approved by the local school committee or by the board of education.

SECTION 25. Chapter three hundred and eighty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six and chapter three hundred and ten of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 26. This act shall take effect on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and thirteen. *[Approved June 13, 1913.]*

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR WORKING CHILDREN.

CHAPTER 805.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CONTINUATION SCHOOLS AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR WORKING CHILDREN.

SECTION 1. When the school committee of any city or town shall have established continuation schools or courses of instruction for the education of minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age who are regularly employed in such city or town not less than six hours per day, such school committee may, with the consent of the board of education, require the attendance in such continuation schools or on such courses of instruction of every such minor thereafter receiving an employment certificate and who is not otherwise receiving instruction approved by the school committee as equivalent to that provided in schools established under the provisions of this act. The required attendance provided for in this act shall be at the rate of not less than four hours per week and shall be between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the afternoon of any working day or days. The time spent by a child in a continuation school or class shall be reckoned as a part of the time or number of hours that minors are permitted by law to work.

SECTION 2. Continuation schools or courses of instruction as provided in section one of this act, shall, so long as they are approved by the board of education as to organization, control, location, equipment, courses of study, qualifications of teachers, methods of instruction, conditions of admission, employment of pupils and expenditure of the money, constitute approved continuation schools or courses of instruction. Cities and towns maintaining such approved continuation schools or courses of instruction shall receive reimbursement from the commonwealth, as provided in section three of this act.

SECTION 3. The commonwealth, in order to aid in the maintenance of approved continuation schools or courses, shall as provided in this act pay annually from the treasury to cities and towns maintaining such schools or courses an amount equal to one half of the sum to be known as the net maintenance sum. Such net maintenance sum shall consist

of the total sum raised by local taxation and expended for the maintenance of such a school, less the amount, for the same period, of tuition claims paid or unpaid and receipts from the work of pupils or the sale of products.

SECTION 4. When the school committee of any city or town shall have established a continuation school or courses of instruction as provided in section one of this act, the said school committee may require the attendance, as provided in section one of this act, in such continuation school or on such courses of instruction of all minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age residing in said city or town who are regularly employed in another city or town: *provided*, that the city or town in which such minors are employed does not maintain and require attendance at a continuation school or courses of instruction as defined in section one of this act.

SECTION 5. Any minor between fourteen and sixteen years of age who is regularly employed in a city or town other than that in which the said minor resides may attend a continuation school or courses of instruction, as provided in section one of this act, in the city or town in which such minor resides. Any minor attending a continuation school or courses of instruction, as hereinbefore described, in the city or town of his residence in preference to attending such school or courses of instruction in the city or town of his employment, shall file or cause to be filed regularly, at least once a month, with the superintendent, or his representative duly authorized in writing, of the city or town in which such minor is employed, a report of attendance certified by the superintendent, or his representative duly authorized in writing, of the city or town in which such minor is attending school: *provided, however*, that the filing of such certified report of attendance with the superintendent of a city or town in which attendance at continuation schools or courses of instruction as defined in section one of this act is not compulsory shall not be required.

SECTION 6. The employer of any minor between fourteen and sixteen years of age who is compelled by the provisions and regulations either of the school committee in the city or town in which such minor resides or of the school committee in the city or town in which such minor is employed to attend a continuation school or courses of instruction as defined in section one of this act, shall cease forthwith to employ such minor when notified in writing by the superintendent or his representative duly authorized in writing, having jurisdiction over such minor's school attendance, that such minor is not attending school in accordance with the compulsory attendance regulations as defined in section one of this act. Any employer who fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

SECTION 7. The superintendent of schools having jurisdiction, or a person authorized by him in writing, may revoke the age and schooling or employment certificate of any minor who is required by the provisions

of this act to attend a continuation school or courses, if such minor fails to attend such school or courses as provided by this act.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and thirteen. [Approved June 16, 1913.

The Board of Education, in accordance with a request from the Legislature (chapter 64, Resolves of 1911), made an investigation into the need of part-time schooling, vocational or otherwise, for working children, and presented a report to the Legislature of 1913 on the needs and possibilities of part-time schooling, for which the above act makes provision.

LABOR OF MINORS.

CHAPTER 831.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE LABOR OF MINORS.

SECTION 1. Section fifty-six of chapter five hundred and fourteen of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by section fourteen of chapter seven hundred and seventy-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:—
Section 56. No minor under fourteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any factory, workshop, manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, barber shop, bootblack stand or establishment, public stable, garage, brick or lumber yard, telephone exchange, telegraph or messenger office or in the construction or repair of buildings, or in any contract or wage earning industry carried on in tenement or other houses. No minor under fourteen years of age shall be employed at work performed for wage or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools are in session or shall be employed at work before half past six o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening.

MINORS UNDER SIXTEEN.

SECTION 2. No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in operating or assisting in operating any of the following machines: (1) circular or band saws, (2) wood shapers, (3) wood jointers, (4) planers, (5) picker machines or machines used in picking wool, cotton, hair or any other material, (6) paperlace machines, (7) leather burnishing machines, (8) job or cylinder printing presses operated by power other than foot power, (9) stamping machines used in sheet metal and tinware or in paper or leather manufacturing or in washer and nut factories, (10) metal or paper cutting machines, (11) corner staying machines in paper box factories, (12) corrugating rolls such as are

used in corrugated paper or in roofing or washboard factories, (13) steam boilers, (14) dough brakes or cracker machinery of any description, (15) wire or iron straightening or drawing machinery, (16) rolling mill machinery, (17) power punches or shears, (18) washing or grinding or mixing machinery, (19) calender rolls in paper and rubber manufacturing or other heavy rolls driven by power, (20) laundering machinery, (21) upon or in connection with any dangerous electrical machinery or appliances.

SECTION 3. No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any capacity in adjusting, or assisting in adjusting any hazardous belt to any machinery, or in oiling or cleaning hazardous machinery, or in proximity to any hazardous or unguarded belts, machinery or gearing while such machinery or gearing is in motion; nor on scaffolding; nor in heavy work in the building trades; nor in stripping, assorting, manufacturing or packing tobacco; nor in any tunnel; nor in a public bowling alley; nor in a pool or billiard room.

SECTION 4. The state board of labor and industries may from time to time, after a hearing or hearings duly held, determine whether or not any particular trade, process of manufacture or occupation in which the employment of minors under the age of sixteen years is not already forbidden by law, or any particular method of carrying on such trade, process of manufacture or occupation, is sufficiently dangerous or is sufficiently injurious to the health or morals of minors under sixteen years of age to justify their exclusion therefrom. No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any trade, process or occupation thus determined to be dangerous or injurious to such minors.

MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN.

SECTION 5. No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work: (1) in or about blast furnaces; (2) in the operation or management of hoisting machines; (3) in oiling or cleaning hazardous machinery in motion; (4) in the operation or use of any polishing or buffing wheel; (5) at switch tending; (6) at gate tending; (7) at track repairing; (8) as a brakeman, fireman, engineer, motorman or conductor upon a railroad or railway; (9) as a fireman or engineer upon any boat or vessel; (10) in operating motor vehicles of any description; (11) in or about establishments wherein gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite or other high or dangerous explosive is manufactured or compounded; (12) in the manufacture of white or yellow phosphorus or phosphorus matches; (13) in any distillery, brewery, or any other establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped or bottled; (14) in that part of any hotel, theatre, concert hall, place of amusement or other establishment where intoxicating liquors are sold. The provisions of this section shall not prohibit the employment of minors in drug stores.

SECTION 6. The state board of labor and industries may from time to time, after a hearing or hearings duly held, determine whether or not any particular trade, process of manufacture or occupation, in which the

employment of minors under the age of eighteen years is not already forbidden by law, or any particular method of carrying on such trade, process of manufacture or occupation, is sufficiently dangerous or is sufficiently injurious to the health or morals of minors under eighteen years of age to justify their exclusion therefrom. No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any trade, process or occupation thus determined to be dangerous or injurious to such minors.

PERSONS UNDER TWENTY-ONE.

SECTION 7. No person under twenty-one years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in, about or in connection with any saloon or bar-room where alcoholic liquors are sold. No such person in any employment shall knowingly be taken, sent or caused or permitted to be sent, to any disorderly house or house of prostitution or assignation or other immoral place or resort or amusement.

SECTION 8. No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in, about or in connection with any establishment or occupation named in section one for more than six days in any one week, nor more than forty-eight hours in any one week, nor more than eight hours in any one day, nor before the hour of half-past six o'clock in the morning, nor after the hour of six o'clock in the evening of any day.

SECTION 9. No boy under the age of eighteen years and no girl under the age of twenty-one years shall be employed or permitted to work in, about or in connection with any establishment or occupation named in section one for more than six days in any one week, nor more than fifty-four hours in any one week, nor more than ten hours in any one day, nor before the hour of five o'clock in the morning, nor after the hour of ten o'clock in the evening, nor in the manufacture of textile goods after the hour of six o'clock in the evening.

SECTION 10. Except for the delivery of messages directly connected with the business of conducting or publishing a newspaper, to a newspaper office or directly between newspaper offices, no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be employed or permitted to work as messenger for a telegraph, telephone or messenger company in the distribution, transmission or delivery of goods or messages before five o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day.

STREET TRADES.

SECTION 11. No boy under twelve years of age and no girl under eighteen years of age shall, in any city having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, sell, expose or offer for sale any newspapers, magazines, periodicals, or any other articles of merchandise of any description, or exercise the trade of bootblack or scavenger, or any other trade, in any street or public place.

SECTION 12. No boy under sixteen years of age shall, in any city

having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, engage in any of the trades or occupations mentioned in the preceding section, unless he complies with all of the provisions of this act and with all of the legal requirements concerning school attendance, and unless a badge as herein-after provided shall have been issued to him by the officer authorized to issue employment certificates in the city or town where such boy resides.

SECTION 13. Such badge shall not be issued until the officer issuing the same shall have received, examined, approved and filed evidence that such boy is twelve years of age or upwards, which shall consist of the proof of age required for the issuing of an employment certificate. Such officer may refuse to issue such badge to any boy who, in his opinion after due investigation, is found to be physically or mentally incompetent or unable to do such work in addition to the regular school attendance required by law.

SECTION 14. The badge herein required shall be worn, conspicuously exposed at all times, by such boy while so working. No boy to whom the said badge has been issued shall transfer the same to any other boy. He shall exhibit the same upon demand at any time to any officer charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this act which relate to street trades. The school committee of any city may make further regulations and requirements for the issuance of the badge required by this act.

SECTION 15. No boy under sixteen years of age shall engage in any of the trades or occupations mentioned in section eleven in any street or public place after nine o'clock in the evening or before five o'clock in the morning of any day, nor, unless provided with an employment certificate, during the hours when the public schools in the city where such boy resides, or the schools which such boy attends, are in session.

ENFORCEMENT.

SECTION 16. Except as provided in section seventeen, every person employing any minor in any establishment mentioned in this act shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in the room where such minor is employed or permitted to work a printed notice stating the number of hours such minor is required or permitted to work on each day of the week, with the total for the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work and the hours when the time allowed for meals begins and ends for each day of the week.

The employment of any minor at any time other than as stated in said printed notice shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section. The terms of such notice for any week or part thereof shall not be changed after the beginning of labor on the first day of the week, without the written consent of the commissioner of labor.

SECTION 17. Every employer who employs any minor subject to the provisions of this act and who is engaged in furnishing public service shall post in a conspicuous place in every room in which such persons are employed a printed notice stating separately the hours of employment for each shift or tour of duty and the time allowed for meals.

A list by name of minor employees, stating in which shift each is employed, shall be kept on file at each place of employment for inspection by employees and officers charged with the enforcement of the law.

The provisions of this act, so far as they relate to hours of employment of minors of eighteen years or over, shall not apply to such employers in cases of extraordinary emergency or extraordinary public requirement, but in such cases no employment contrary to the provisions of this act shall be considered as legalized until a written report of the day and hour of its occurrence and its duration is sent to the commissioner of labor.

SECTION 18. The state board of labor and industries, after approval by the attorney-general, shall furnish the printed forms of the laws and notices required by this act, upon application, to all persons required to post the same.

The inspectors of the state board of labor and industries shall visit and inspect the places of employment mentioned in this act and shall ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this act, and shall prosecute violations thereof. They shall report to the school authorities any cases of children under sixteen years of age discharged for illegal employment. Any person shall have the right to prosecute violations of this act.

SECTION 19. The provisions of this act relating to minors engaged in the occupations mentioned in section eleven shall be enforced by the truant officers and school attendance officers, who are hereby vested with full police power for the purpose, and by police officers. The school committee of each city may appoint or designate one or more special truant or attendance officers to have supervision over minors engaged in such occupations and over the enforcement of the said provisions.

PENALTIES.

SECTION 20. Any person who, whether by himself or for others, or through agents, servants or foremen employs, induces or permits any minor to work contrary to any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for a first offence, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for a second or subsequent offence, by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The employment of any minor in violation of any provision of this act after the person employing such minor has been notified thereof in writing by any authorized inspector, school attendance officer or truant officer, shall constitute a separate offence for every day during which the employment continues.

SECTION 21. Any person who hinders or delays any authorized inspector, school attendance officer, or truant officer in the performance of his duties, or who refuses to admit to or locks out any such inspector or

officer from any place which such inspector or officer is authorized to inspect, or who refuses to give to such inspector or officer such information as may be required for the proper enforcement of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 22. Any person who furnishes or sells to any minor any article of any description with the knowledge that the minor intends to sell such articles in violation of any provision of this act, or after having received written notice to this effect from any officer charged with the enforcement of any provision of this act, or any person who knowingly procures or encourages any minor to violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 23. Any parent, guardian or custodian having a minor under his control, who compels or permits such minor to work in violation of any provision of this act, or who knowingly certifies to any materially false statement for the purpose of obtaining the illegal employment of such minor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall for the first offence be punished by a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for a second or subsequent offence he shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 24. Any inspector, school attendance officer, truant officer, superintendent of schools or other person authorized to issue the badges required by this act, or any other person charged with the enforcement of any of the provisions of this act, who knowingly violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 25. Any minor who shall engage in any of the trades or occupations mentioned in section eleven in violation of any provision of this act shall, for the first offence, be warned by the officers whose duty it is to enforce the provisions of this act relating to street trades, and the parent, guardian or custodian shall be notified. In case of a second violation, such minor may be arrested and dealt with as a delinquent child, or, if over seventeen years of age, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifteen dollars upon the recommendation of the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such minor is attending, or upon the complaint of any school attendance officer, truant officer, police officer

or probation officer, the badge of any minor who violates any provision of this act, or who becomes delinquent or fails to comply with all legal requirements concerning school attendance, may be revoked by the officer issuing the same for a period of three months and the badge taken from such minor. The refusal of any minor to surrender such badge, or the working at any of the occupations mentioned in section eleven by any minor after notice of the revocation of such badge, shall be deemed a violation of this act.

SECTION 26. Police, district and municipal courts and trial justices and the Boston juvenile court as to minors under seventeen years of age shall have jurisdiction of offences arising under this act. A summons or warrant issued by any such court or justice may be served at the direction of the court or magistrate by an inspector of the state board of labor and industries or by a truant officer or school attendance officer, or by any officer qualified to serve criminal process.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 27. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the juvenile reformatories, other than the Massachusetts reformatory, or to prevent minors of any age from receiving manual training or industrial education in or in connection with any school in this commonwealth which has duly been approved by the school committee or by the board of education.

SECTION 28. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 29. This act shall take effect on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and thirteen. *[Approved June 19, 1913.]*

RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

CHAPTER 832.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

CONSTRUCTION.

SECTION 1. The following words and phrases as used in this act, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, shall have the following meanings: —

(1) "Retirement system" shall mean the arrangement provided in this act for payment of annuities and pensions to teachers.

(2) "Annuities" shall mean payments for life derived from contributions from teachers.

(3) "Pensions" shall mean payments for life derived from contributions from the commonwealth.

(4) "Teacher" shall mean any teacher, principal, supervisor or superintendent employed by a school committee, or board of trustees, in a public day school within the commonwealth.

(5) "Public school" shall mean any day school conducted within this commonwealth under the order and superintendence of a duly elected school committee and also any day school conducted under the provisions of chapter four hundred and seventy-one of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven.

(6) "Regular interest" shall mean interest at three per cent per annum, compounded annually on the last day of December of each year.

(7) "Retirement board" shall mean the teachers' retirement board, as provided in section four of this act.

(8) "Retirement association" shall mean the teachers' retirement association, as provided in section three of this act.

(9) "Expense fund" shall mean the fund provided for in paragraph numbered one in section five of this act.

(10) "Annuity fund" shall mean the fund provided for in paragraph numbered two in section five of this act.

(11) "Pension fund" shall mean the fund provided for in paragraph numbered three in section five of this act.

(12) "School year" shall mean the twelve months from the first day of July of any year to the thirtieth day of June next succeeding.

(13) "Assessments" shall mean the annual payments to the annuity fund by members of the association.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.

SECTION 2. A teacher's retirement system shall be established on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION.

SECTION 3. A teachers' retirement association shall be organized among the teachers in the public schools as follows:—

(1) All teachers, except those specified in paragraph (3) of this section, who enter the service of the public schools for the first time on or after July first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall become thereby members of the association.

(2) All teachers, except those specified in paragraph (3) of this section, who shall have entered the service of the public schools before June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, may at any time between July first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, upon application in writing to the commissioner of education, become members of the retirement association. Any teacher failing to do so may thereafter become a member of the retirement board by paying an amount equal to the total assessments, together with regu-

lar interest thereon, that he would have paid if he had joined the retirement association on September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

(3) Teachers in the service of the public schools of the city of Boston shall not be included as members of the retirement association.

STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD.

SECTION 4. (1) The management of the retirement system is hereby vested in the teachers' retirement board, consisting of seven members: the insurance commissioner for the commonwealth, the bank commissioner for the commonwealth, the commissioner of education for the commonwealth, three members of the retirement association and one other person. Upon organization of the retirement association the members thereof shall elect from among their number in a manner to be approved by the insurance commissioner, the bank commissioner and the commissioner of education, three persons to serve upon the retirement board, one member to serve for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and thereafter the members of the retirement association shall elect annually from among their number in a manner to be approved by the retirement board one person to serve upon the retirement board for the term of three years. The seventh member of the retirement board shall be elected annually by the other six to serve for the term of one year. On a vacancy occurring on the board, a successor of such person whose place has become vacant shall be chosen in the same manner as his predecessor to serve until the next annual election. Until the organization of the retirement association and the election of three representatives therefrom, the insurance commissioner, the bank commissioner and the commissioner of education shall be empowered to perform the duties of the retirement board.

(2) The members of the retirement board shall serve without compensation, but they shall be reimbursed from the expense fund of the retirement association for any expenditures or loss of salary or wages which they may incur through serving on the board. All claims for reimbursement on this account shall be subject to the approval of the governor and council.

(3) The retirement board shall have power to make by-laws and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act; and to employ a secretary who shall give a bond in such amount as the board shall approve, and clerical and other assistance as may be necessary. The salaries shall be fixed by the board, with the approval of the governor and council.

(4) The retirement board shall provide for the payment of retirement allowances and such other expenditures as are required by the provisions of this act.

(5) The retirement board shall adopt for the retirement system one or more mortality tables, and shall determine what rates of interest shall be

established in connection with such tables, and may later modify such tables or prescribe other tables to represent more accurately the expense of the retirement system or may change such rates of interest, and may determine the application of the changes made.

(6) The retirement board shall perform such other functions as are required for the execution of the provisions of this act.

CREATION OF FUNDS.

SECTION 5. The funds of the retirement system shall consist of an expense fund, an annuity fund and a pension fund.

(1) The expense fund shall consist of such amounts as shall be appropriated by the general court from year to year on estimates submitted by the retirement board to defray the expense of the administration of this act, exclusive of the payment of retirement allowances.

(2) The annuity fund shall consist of assessments paid by members of the retirement association, and interest derived from investments of the annuity fund. Each member of the retirement association shall pay into the annuity fund, by deduction from his salary in the manner provided in section nine, paragraph five, of this act, such assessments upon his salary as may be determined by the retirement board. The rate of assessment shall be established by the retirement board on the first day of July of each year after a prior notice of at least three months, and shall at any given time be uniform for all members of the retirement association, and shall not be less than three per cent nor more than seven per cent of the members' salary: *provided, however,* that when the total sum of assessments on the salary of any member at the rate established by the retirement board would amount to more than one hundred dollars or less than thirty-five dollars for any school year, such member shall in lieu of assessments at the regular rate be assessed one hundred dollars a year or thirty-five dollars a year as the case may be, payable in equal instalments to be assessed for the number of months during which the schools of the community in which such member is employed are commonly in session. Any member of the retirement association who shall for thirty years have paid regular assessments to the annuity fund as provided herein, shall be exempt from further assessments; but such member may thereafter, if he so elects, continue to pay his assessments to the fund. No member so electing shall pay further assessments after the total sum of assessments paid by him shall at any time have amounted, with regular interest, to a sum sufficient to purchase an annuity of five hundred dollars at age sixty; and interest thereafter accruing shall be paid to the member at the time of his retirement.

(3) The pension fund shall consist of such amounts as shall be appropriated by the general court from time to time on estimates submitted by the retirement board for the purpose of paying the pensions provided for in this act.

PAYMENT OF RETIREMENT ALLOWANCES.

SECTION 6. (1) Any member of the retirement association may retire from the service in the public schools on attaining the age of sixty years, or, at any time thereafter, if incapable of rendering satisfactory service as a teacher, may, with the approval of the retirement board, be retired by the employing school committee.

(2) Any member of the retirement association, on attaining the age of seventy years, shall be retired from service in the public schools.

(3) A member of the retirement association after his retirement under the provisions of paragraphs numbered (1) or (2) of this section, shall be entitled to receive from the annuity fund, as he shall elect at the time of his retirement, on the basis of tables adopted by the retirement board:—
(a) an annuity payable in quarterly payments, to which the sum of his assessments under section five, paragraph (2), with regular interest thereon, shall entitle him; or, (b) an annuity of less amount, as determined by the retirement board for the annuitants electing such option, payable in quarterly payments, with the provision that if the annuitant dies before receiving payments equal to the sum of his assessments under section five, paragraph (2), with regular interest, at the time of his retirement, the difference between the total amount of said payments and the amount of his contributions with regular interest shall be paid to his legal representatives.

(4) Any member of the retirement association receiving payments of an annuity as provided in paragraph numbered (3) of this section shall, if not rendered ineligible therefor by the provisions of section twelve of this act, receive with each quarterly payment of his annuity an equal amount to be paid from the pension fund as directed by the retirement board.

(5) Any teacher who shall have become a member of the retirement association under the provisions of paragraph numbered (2) of section three, and who shall have served fifteen years or more in the public schools of the commonwealth, not less than five of which shall immediately precede retirement, shall, on retiring as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this section, be entitled to receive a retirement allowance as follows:—
(a) such annuity and pension as may be due under the provisions of paragraphs numbered (3) and (4) of this section; (b) an additional pension to such an amount that the sum of this additional pension and the pension provided in paragraph (4) of this section shall equal the pension to which he would have been entitled under the provisions of this act if he had paid thirty assessments on his average yearly wage for the fifteen years preceding his retirement and at the rate in effect at the time of his retirement: *provided*, (1) that if his term of service in the commonwealth shall have been over thirty years the thirty assessments shall be reckoned as having begun at the time of his entering service and as drawing regular interest until the time of retirement; and *further provided*, (2) that if the sum of such additional pension together with the annuity and pension pro-

vided for by paragraphs numbered (3) and (4) of this section is less than three hundred dollars in any one year, an additional sum sufficient to make an annual retirement allowance of three hundred dollars shall be paid from the pension fund.

(6) If at any time it is impossible or impracticable to consult the original records as to wages received by a member during any period, the retirement board shall determine the pension to be paid under paragraph numbered (5) (b) of this section in accordance with the evidence they may be able to obtain.

WITHDRAWAL AND REINSTATEMENT.

SECTION 7. (1) Any member of the retirement association withdrawing from service in the public schools before becoming eligible to retirement shall be entitled to receive from the annuity fund all amounts contributed as assessments, together with regular interest thereon, in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) If such withdrawal shall take place before ten annual assessments have been paid, the total amount to which such member is entitled as determined by the retirement board under the provisions of this act shall be paid to him in four annual instalments.

(3) If such withdrawal shall take place after ten annual assessments have been paid the amount so refunded shall be in the form of such annuity for life based on the contributions of such member, together with regular interest thereon, as may be determined by the retirement board according to its annuity tables, or in four annual instalments, as such member may elect.

(4) If a member of the association withdrawing and receiving payments in accordance with paragraphs numbered (2) and (3) of this section, shall die before the amount of such payments equals the amount of his contributions to the annuity fund with regular interest, the difference between the amount of such payments and the amount of his contributions with regular interest shall be paid to his legal representatives.

(5) Any member of the retirement association who shall have withdrawn from service in the public schools shall, on being re-employed in the public schools, be reinstated in the retirement association in accordance with such plans for reinstatement as the retirement board shall adopt.

(6) If a member of the retirement association shall die before retirement, the full amount of his contributions to the annuity fund with regular interest to the day of his death shall be paid to his legal representatives.

TAXATION, ATTACHMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

SECTION 8. That portion of the salary or wages of a member deducted or to be deducted under this act, the right of a member to an annuity or pension, and all his rights in the funds of the retirement system shall be exempt from taxation, and from the operation of any laws relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, and shall not be attached or taken upon execu-

tion or other process of any court. No assignment of any right in, or to, said funds shall be valid. The funds of the retirement system, so far as invested in personal property, shall be exempt from taxation.

DUTIES OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

SECTION 9. (1) The school committee of each town and city in the commonwealth shall, before employing in any teaching position any person to whom this act may apply, notify such person of his duties and obligations under this act as a condition of his employment.

(2) On or before October first of each year the school committee of each town and city in the commonwealth shall certify to the retirement board the names of all teachers to whom this act shall apply.

(3) The school committee of each town and city in the commonwealth shall, on the first day of each calendar month, notify the retirement board of the employment of new teachers, removals, withdrawals, changes in salary of teachers, that shall have occurred during the month preceding.

(4) Under the direction of the retirement board the school committee of each town or city in the commonwealth shall furnish such other information as the board may require relevant to the discharge of the duties of the board.

(5) The school committee of each town and city in the commonwealth shall, as directed by the retirement board, deduct from the amount of the salary due each teacher employed in the public schools of such city or town such amounts as are due as contributions to the annuity fund as prescribed in this act, shall send to the treasurer of said town or city a statement as voucher for such deductions, and shall send a duplicate statement to the secretary of the retirement board.

(6) The school committee of each town and city in the commonwealth shall keep such records as the retirement board may require.

DUTIES OF BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

SECTION 10. In administering this act for the benefit of teachers in schools conducted in accordance with chapter four hundred and seventy-one of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven, the boards of trustees of said schools are hereby authorized and required to perform all the duties prescribed for school committees under this act.

CUSTODY AND INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

SECTION 11. (1) The treasurer of each town or city in the commonwealth on receipt from the school committee or board of trustees of the voucher for deductions from the teachers' salaries provided for in section nine shall transmit, monthly, the amounts specified in such voucher to the secretary of the retirement board.

(2) The secretary of the retirement board shall monthly pay to the treasurer of the commonwealth all sums collected by him under the provisions of paragraph (1).

(3) All funds of the retirement system shall be in custody and charge of the treasurer of the commonwealth and the treasurer shall invest such funds as are not required for current disbursements in accordance with the laws of the commonwealth governing the investment of sinking funds. He may, whenever he sells securities, deliver the securities so sold upon receiving the proceeds thereof, and may execute any or all documents necessary to transfer the title thereto.

(4) The treasurer of the commonwealth shall make such payments to members of the retirement association from the annuity fund and pension fund as the retirement board shall order to be paid in accordance with sections six and seven of this act.

(5) On, or before, the third Wednesday in January, the treasurer of the commonwealth shall file with the insurance commissioner for the commonwealth, and with the secretary of the retirement board, a sworn statement exhibiting the financial condition of the retirement system on the thirty-first day of the preceding December and its financial transactions for the year ending at such date. Such statement shall be in the form prescribed by the retirement board and approved by the insurance commissioner.

MEMBERSHIP IN OTHER RETIREMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

SECTION 12. (1) No person required to become a member of the association, under the provisions of paragraph (1) of section three of this act shall be entitled to participate in the benefits of any other teachers' retirement system, supported in whole or in part by funds raised by taxation, or to a pension under the provisions of chapter four hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, or chapter five hundred and eighty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, as amended by chapter six hundred and seventeen of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and ten.

(2) No member of the retirement association shall be eligible to receive any pension as described in section six of this act, who is at the time in receipt of a pension paid from funds raised in whole or in part from taxation under the provisions of chapter four hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, or chapter five hundred and eighty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, as amended by chapter six hundred and seventeen of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and ten, or of any other act providing pensions for teachers, providing that this paragraph shall not be construed as applying to the Boston Teachers' Retirement Fund Association.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 13. (1) Whenever, after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and fourteen, a town or city retires a teacher who is not eligible to a pension under the provisions of section six, paragraph (4) of this act, and pays to such teacher a pension in accordance with chapter four hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, or chapter five hundred and eighty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, as amended by chapter six hundred and seventeen of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and ten, and the school committee of said town or city certifies under oath to the retirement board to the amount of said pension, said town or city shall be reimbursed therefor annually by the commonwealth: *provided*, that no such reimbursement shall be in excess of the amount, as determined by the retirement board, to which said teacher would have been entitled as a pension, had he become a member of the retirement association under the provisions of section three, paragraph (2) of this act.

(2) On or before the first Wednesday of January of each year, the retirement board shall present to the general court, a statement of the amount expended previous to the preceding first day of July by cities and towns in the payment of pensions under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, for which such cities and towns should receive reimbursement. On the basis of such a statement, the general court may make an appropriation for the reimbursement of such cities and towns up to such first day of July.

JURISDICTION OF COURT.

SECTION 14. The superior court shall have jurisdiction in equity upon petition of the insurance commissioner or of any interested party to compel the observance and restrain the violation of this act, and of the rules and regulations established by the retirement board hereunder.

REFERENDUM AND REPEAL.

SECTION 15. Upon the petition of not less than five per cent of the legal voters of any city or town that has adopted chapter four hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, this question shall be submitted, in case of a city, to the voters of such city at the next city election, and, in case of a town, to the voters of such town at the next annual town meeting, and the vote shall be in answer to the question to be placed upon the ballot: "Shall an act passed by the general court in the year nineteen hundred and eight, entitled 'An Act to authorize cities and towns to establish pension funds for teachers in the public schools', be repealed?" and if a majority of the voters voting thereon at such election or meeting shall vote in the affirmative said act shall be repealed in such city or town.

SECTION 16. So much of chapter four hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight as authorizes its submission to the voters of a city or town for acceptance after the passage of this act is hereby repealed.

SECTION 17. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved June 19, 1913.]

In accordance with a request from the Legislature of 1911 (chapter 47, Resolves of 1911), the Board of Education submitted to the Legislature of 1913 a special report on teachers' retirement allowances. The above act makes provision for a retirement system for public school teachers.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

CHAPTER 835.

SECTION 400. . . . The town shall likewise at its annual meeting choose from the inhabitants thereof members of the school committee, which committee shall consist of any number of persons divisible by three which the town has decided to elect, one third thereof to be elected annually, for the term of three years. If a town fails or neglects to choose such committee, an election at a subsequent meeting shall be valid. Where official ballots are used the number to be so elected shall be determined at a meeting held at least thirty days before the annual town meeting. A town may, at an annual meeting, if official ballots are not used, otherwise at a meeting held at least thirty days before the annual meeting at which such change is to become operative, vote to increase or diminish the number of its school committee. Such increase shall be made by adding one or more to each class, to hold office according to the tenure of the class to which they are severally chosen. Such diminution shall be made by choosing, annually, such number as will in three years effect it, and a vote to diminish shall remain in force until the diminution under which it is accomplished.

Women shall be eligible as overseers of the poor and school committee.

SECTION 411. The election of town clerk, selectmen, assessors, overseers of the poor, town treasurer, auditor, collector of taxes, constables, road commissioners, sewer commissioners, board of health and school committee shall be by ballot; and the election of all other town officers shall be in such manner as the town may determine, unless otherwise provided by law. . . .

SECTION 413. If the town clerk, selectmen, assessors, treasurer, collector of taxes and school committee are voted for on one ballot, the mod-

erator shall cause all such ballots when canvassed and counted, and record thereof has been made, publicly to be enclosed in envelopes, which shall be sealed and indorsed, and certified in the manner required by section three hundred and four.

SECTION 414. A person who is elected town clerk, if present at the meeting, shall forthwith be sworn, either by the moderator or by a justice of the peace, and shall at once enter upon the performance of his duties. Every town officer designated by name in section four hundred, unless other provision is specifically made by law, shall enter upon the performance of his duties on the day after his election or as soon thereafter as he is qualified, and shall hold office during the term fixed by law, which shall begin on the day after the annual meeting, and until another person is chosen and qualified in his stead.

SECTION 415. Town officers designated by name in section four hundred shall, before entering upon their official duties, be sworn to the faithful performance thereof. Such oath may be administered by the moderator in open town meeting, or by the town clerk. The town clerk shall forthwith, after the election or appointment of town officers required to take an oath of office, make a list of the names of all such officers not sworn by him or by the moderator, and deliver it with his warrant to a constable requiring him within three days to summon each such person to appear and take the oath of office within seven days after the service of such summons upon him; and the constable shall within said seven days make return thereof to the town clerk. Persons so summoned, unless exempt by law from holding the office, shall within said seven days, take the oath of office before the town clerk or before a justice of the peace, and file a certificate thereof with the town clerk.

SECTION 420. No ballot shall be received from any woman who votes for school committee in a town which does not use official ballots unless it has the words "For School Committee only", on the back thereof. Such ballots shall be counted only in the choice of members of the school committee, and for no other office or purpose.

SECTION 429. If there is a failure to elect, or if a vacancy occurs in any town office, other than the offices of selectmen, town clerk, assessor, treasurer, collector of taxes or auditor, the selectmen shall in writing appoint a person to fill such vacancy. If there is a vacancy in a board consisting of two or more members, the remaining members shall give notice thereof in writing to the selectmen, who, with the remaining member or members of such board shall, after one week's notice, fill such vacancy by ballot. A majority of the ballots of the officers entitled to vote shall be necessary to such election. The person so appointed or elected shall perform the duties of the office until the next annual meeting or until another is chosen and qualified.

SECTION 430. If a person removes from a town, he shall thereby vacate any town office held by him.

SECTION 431. The proceedings in an election held by reason of a previous failure to elect, or to fill a vacancy, and the qualifications of a person to be elected or appointed, shall be the same as in an original election.

Approved June 20, 1913.

PART III.—SPECIAL LEGISLATION RELATING TO
SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES OR INSTITUTIONS.

PLAYGROUNDS IN THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

CHAPTER 172.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO PLAYGROUNDS IN THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

SECTION 1. The park commissioners of the city of Worcester may, upon request of the city council, set apart portions of public parks existing in that city for the purposes of public playgrounds, which shall thereafter be under the control of the playground commission.

The areas so set apart shall be described by metes and bounds, and a plan thereof shall be filed with the clerk of the park commission and in the offices of the city clerk and city engineer before the same shall become public playgrounds under control of the playground commission.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved February 26, 1913.

**SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF BEVERLY TO APPOINT SCHOOL
PHYSICIANS.**

CHAPTER 208.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY
TO APPOINT THE SCHOOL PHYSICIANS FOR THAT CITY.

SECTION 1. So much of chapter five hundred and two of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six and of acts in amendment thereof as provide that in cities the board of health shall appoint school physicians shall not apply to the city of Beverly, and the school physician or physicians in that city shall be appointed by the school committee.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its acceptance by the city council of the city of Beverly, with the approval of the mayor. [Approved February 28, 1913.

INDEPENDENT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN BOSTON.

CHAPTER 337.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN INDEPENDENT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL WITHIN
THE CITY OF BOSTON.

SECTION 1. The school committee of the city of Boston may establish and maintain an independent agricultural school, as defined by chapter four hundred and seventy-one of the acts of the year nineteen

hundred and eleven, and under the authority of and subject to the provisions of said act and acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the board of schoolhouse commissioners of the city of Boston may cause to be taken for the city, in the same manner in which land is taken for schoolhouses, land in that city not exceeding fifty acres, approved by the school committee of the city, and shall build and furnish such buildings as are approved by the school committee: *provided*, that land having a building thereon may be purchased at such price as the school committee, the schoolhouse commissioners and the mayor may determine.

SECTION 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 21, 1913.]

HOLYOKE TO INCUR INDEBTEDNESS FOR BUILDINGS.

CHAPTER 362.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF HOLYOKE TO INCUR INDEBTEDNESS FOR SCHOOL AND POLICE BUILDINGS.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of acquiring land for and constructing and equipping school and police buildings, the city of Holyoke is hereby authorized to borrow the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and may from time to time issue bonds or notes therefor, and the same shall not be reckoned in determining the statutory limit of indebtedness of the city. Such bonds or notes shall bear on their face the words, Holyoke School and Police Building Loan, Act of 1913, shall be payable in such annual payments, beginning not more than one year after the respective dates thereof, as will extinguish the loan within twenty years from the date thereof; and the amount of such annual payment of any loan in any year shall not be less than the amount of the principal of said loan payable in any subsequent year. Each authorized issue of bonds or notes shall constitute a separate loan. Said bonds or notes shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four and one half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; shall be signed by the mayor and treasurer of the city and countersigned by the auditor. The city may sell such bonds or notes at public or private sale, upon such terms and conditions as it may deem proper, but they shall not be sold for less than their par value, and the proceeds shall not be used for any purpose other than that herein specified.

SECTION 2. The said city shall, at the time of authorizing said loan or loans, provide for the payment thereof in accordance with section one of this act; and when a vote to that effect has been passed, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it accrues on the bonds or notes issued as aforesaid by the city, and to make such payments on the principal as may be required under the provisions of this act, shall without further vote be assessed by the assessors of the city annually thereafter, in the same manner in which

other taxes are assessed, until the debt incurred by said loan or loans is extinguished.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 26, 1913.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

CHAPTER 363.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A BUILDING FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

SECTION 1. Chapter four hundred and forty-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine is hereby amended by striking out section one and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 1.* The board of schoolhouse commissioners of the city of Boston may cause to be taken for the city in the manner provided for the taking of land for schoolhouses, land for a building to be occupied by the High School of Commerce, and said board shall erect and furnish said building as approved by the school committee: *provided, however,* that the building may be erected within the limits of the Back Bay Fens, if the mayor and the city council of Boston shall so determine.

SECTION 2. Section two of said chapter four hundred and forty-six is hereby amended by inserting after the word "eleven", in the seventh line, the words: — and one hundred thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred and thirteen, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 2.* The school committee of said city, to meet the expenses incurred under this act, may appropriate a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred and nine, three hundred thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred and ten, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred and eleven, and one hundred thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred and thirteen. The amount which the school committee may thus appropriate in any single year shall be reckoned in determining the statutory limit of indebtedness of the city for that year. The treasurer of the city shall issue and sell negotiable bonds of the city to such amount as shall be determined by the school committee within the powers conferred by this act. Said bonds shall be payable in a period of years not exceeding twenty, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent per annum. The city may, at the discretion of the mayor, issue said bonds upon the serial payment plan, instead of establishing a sinking fund for the retirement thereof. Such plan, if adopted, shall provide for the issue of bonds or scrip to be paid serially in such amounts and at such times as shall be determined by the mayor; the bond last payable to become due at a date not later than that on which the whole series of bonds would have matured if they had been issued under the sinking fund method. The orders of the school committee determining the amount of said bonds which the city treasurer is to issue shall be presented to the mayor for his approval or disapproval, and the same proceedings

shall be had in respect thereto as are now prescribed by law in regard to other orders of the school committee involving the expenditure of money. The proceeds of said bonds shall be expended by the board of schoolhouse commissioners of the city in accordance with the provisions of this act and of chapter four hundred and seventy-three of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and one and of any amendments thereof.

SECTION 3. Section three of said chapter four hundred and forty-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine is hereby amended by striking out in the first, second and third lines of said section the following "of the estate on Mason Street in said city now occupied by the school committee for office and other purposes and", so as to read as follows:—
Section 3. The proceeds of the sale of the Winthrop school estate on Tremont street shall be applied toward the cost of the land and building authorized by this act, and the amount of bonds which may be issued hereunder shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the net proceeds of such sale: *provided*, that if such sale shall not be completed until after the issue of some or all of the bonds authorized hereby, then the net proceeds of such sale, less any amount employed in reduction of the amount of bonds thereafter to be issued as above provided, shall be paid to the board of sinking fund commissioners and applied to the retirement or redemption of the bonds authorized hereby.

SECTION 4. Chapter five hundred and forty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. Sections one and three of this act shall take effect upon its passage, and section two shall take effect if approved within the calendar year nineteen hundred and thirteen by the mayor and by the city council of the city of Boston. [Approved March 26, 1913.

BROCKTON TO INCUR INDEBTEDNESS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

CHAPTER 379.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF BROCKTON TO INCUR INDEBTEDNESS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of acquiring land and erecting thereon a building to be used as a high school, the city of Brockton is hereby authorized to borrow the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and may from time to time issue bonds or notes therefor, payable at periods not exceeding twenty years from their respective dates of issue, and the same shall not be reckoned in determining the statutory limit of indebtedness of the city. Such bonds or notes shall be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the mayor of the city; shall be denominated on the face thereof, Brockton High School Loan, Act of 1913, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four and one half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The city may sell the said securities at public or private sale, upon such terms and conditions as it may deem proper:

but they shall not be sold for less than their par value, and the proceeds shall be used only for the purpose herein specified.

SECTION 2. The said city shall, at the time of making the said loan, provide for the payment thereof in such annual payments, beginning not more than one year after the date of each respective issue of such bonds or notes, as will extinguish the same within the time prescribed by this act; and the amount of such annual payment of any loan in any year shall not be less than the amount of the principal of said loan payable in any subsequent year. When a vote to the effect aforesaid has been passed, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it accrues on the bonds or notes issued as aforesaid, and to make such payments on the principal as may be required under the provisions of this act shall, without further vote, be assessed by the assessors of the city in each year thereafter, in the same manner in which other taxes are assessed, until the debt incurred by said loan or loans is extinguished.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 28, 1913.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE MAY ESTABLISH FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR MINORS.

CHAPTER 389.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR MINORS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF SAID CITY.

SECTION 1. There may be established and maintained by the school committee of the city of Boston an employment office for registering applications of minors residing in the city of Boston who seek employment, and of those who desire to employ such minors.

SECTION 2. The school committee shall establish regulations respecting the conduct of the office and shall take such action as the committee deems best to promote the purposes of an employment office for minors, and to bring together such minors seeking employment and those desiring to employ them.

SECTION 3. No fees, direct or indirect, shall be charged to or accepted from applicants for employment who apply at the office established hereunder, and the expense of maintaining the same shall be charged to the appropriation for the support of schools in the city of Boston.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 28, 1913.

BROCKTON MAY MAINTAIN DENTAL CLINIC FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

CHAPTER 400.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF BROCKTON TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A DENTAL CLINIC FOR THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THAT CITY.

SECTION 1. The city of Brockton is hereby authorized to appropriate annually, beginning with the current year, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be expended by the school committee for the establishment and maintenance of a dental clinic for school children in the said city, upon such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the school committee shall from time to time prescribe.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 28, 1913.

FRAMINGHAM, ISSUE OF CERTAIN SCHOOL LOAN BONDS.

CHAPTER 506.

AN ACT TO RATIFY THE ISSUE OF CERTAIN SCHOOL LOAN BONDS OF THE TOWN OF FRAMINGHAM.

SECTION 1. The issue of bonds by the town of Framingham, pursuant to the provisions of chapter sixty-one of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven, to the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars, under votes of the town taken August twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and twelve, the said bonds being designated as Framingham Grade School Loan, Act of 1911, and being for one thousand dollars each and payable in the order of their numbers, four on the sixteenth day of September of each year from nineteen hundred and thirteen to nineteen hundred and seventeen, both inclusive, and three on the sixteenth day of September of each year from nineteen hundred and eighteen to nineteen hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, is hereby authorized and declared valid.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 21, 1913.

TAUNTON MAY BORROW MONEY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

CHAPTER 512.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF TAUNTON TO BORROW MONEY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. The city of Taunton, for the purpose of constructing and equipping, together with other expenses incident thereto, a schoolhouse on Monroe street in that city, may issue from time to time notes or bonds to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and the same shall not be reckoned in determining the statutory limit of indebtedness of the city. Such notes or bonds shall bear on their face the words,

Taunton School Loan, Act of 1913, shall be payable by such annual payments, beginning not more than one year after the date thereof, as will extinguish each loan within twenty years from its date; and the amount of such annual payment of any loan in any year shall not be less than the amount of the principal of said loan payable in any subsequent year. Each authorized issue of bonds or notes shall constitute a separate loan. Said bonds or notes shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four and one half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and shall be signed by the treasurer of the city and countersigned by the mayor and a majority of the municipal council. The city may sell the said securities at public or private sale, upon such terms and conditions as it may deem proper, but they shall not be sold for less than their par value, and the proceeds shall be used only for the purpose herein specified.

SECTION 2. Said city shall, at the time of authorizing said loan or loans, provide for the payment thereof in accordance with section one of this act; and when a vote to that effect has been passed, a sum which will be sufficient to pay the interest as it accrues on the bonds or notes issued as aforesaid by the city, and to make such payments on the principal as may be required under the provisions of this act, shall, without further vote, be assessed by the assessors of the city annually thereafter, in the same manner in which other taxes are assessed, until the debt incurred by said loan or loans is extinguished.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 21, 1913.

CHELSEA SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

CHAPTER 583.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE PARK COMMISSIONERS AND THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF CHELSEA.

SECTION 2. Section sixty-six of Part II of said chapter six hundred and eighty is hereby amended by striking out the words "pertaining thereto", in the second line, and inserting in place thereof the words:—used therein,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 66.* The management and control of the public schools of the city and of the property used therein shall be vested in the school committee, consisting of the mayor, ex officio, and ten other members elected in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 2, 1913.

WATERTOWN MAY BORROW MONEY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.**CHAPTER 588.****AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE TOWN OF WATERTOWN TO BORROW MONEY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.**

SECTION 1. The town of Watertown, for the purpose of constructing and equipping a new schoolhouse and for purchasing or otherwise acquiring a site and approaches for the same, to be located on the southerly side of Charles river, may issue from time to time bonds or notes to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the securities so issued shall not be reckoned in determining the statutory limit of indebtedness of the town. Such bonds or notes shall bear on their face the words, Watertown School Loan, Act of 1913, and shall be payable by such annual payments, beginning not more than one year after the date of each loan, as will extinguish each loan within twenty years from its date; and the amount of such annual payment of any loan in any year shall not be less than the amount of the principal of the loan payable in any subsequent year. Each authorized issue of bonds or notes shall constitute a separate loan. Said bonds or notes shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four and one half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and shall be signed by the treasurer of the town, and countersigned by a majority of the selectmen. The town may sell the said bonds or notes at public or private sale, but they shall not be sold for less than their par value, and the proceeds shall be used only for the purposes specified in this act.

SECTION 2. Said town shall, at the time of authorizing said loan or loans, provide for the payment thereof in accordance with the provisions of section one of this act; and when a vote to that effect has been passed, a sum which will be sufficient to pay the interest as it accrues on the bonds or notes issued as aforesaid, and to make such payments on the principal as may be required under the provisions of this act, shall, without further vote, be assessed by the assessors of the town annually thereafter, in the same manner in which other taxes are assessed, until the debt incurred by said loan or loans is extinguished.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. *[Approved May 2, 1913.]*

BOSTON, APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS, NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS, ETC.**CHAPTER 615.**

AN ACT RELATIVE TO APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, FOR NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND FOR REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter four hundred of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as amended by section one of chapter four hundred and forty-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and one, by section one of chapter one hundred and seventy of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three, by section one of chapter two hundred and five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six, by section one of chapter three hundred and eighty-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine, and by section one of chapter seven hundred and eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 1.* The school committee of the city of Boston, in each year, by vote of four fifths of all its members, taken by yeas and nays, may make an appropriation in one sum for constructing and furnishing new school buildings, including the taking of land therefor, and for school yards, and the preparing of school yards for use, and may also make an appropriation in one sum for repairs and alterations of school buildings, and may make such other appropriations by items for the support of the public schools as it deems necessary. The total amount thus to be appropriated for the public schools of the city and their support, in addition to the money which may be given therefor, the income collected, the balance of appropriations of preceding years, and the money which may be authorized by acts of the general court passed prior to the year nineteen hundred and thirteen and not repealed, shall not exceed the following sums for the periods specified, to wit:— for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of January, nineteen hundred and fourteen, three dollars and ninety-five cents, for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and for each financial year thereafter, four dollars and five cents upon each one thousand dollars of the valuation on which the appropriations of the city council are based; and the amounts which may so be raised shall be appropriated by the school committee as aforesaid, and shall be a part of and be met by taxes within the tax limit; and of said amounts not more than thirty cents upon every such one thousand dollars shall be appropriated solely for new school buildings, lands, yards and furnishings as aforesaid, and not more than thirty-five cents upon every such one thousand dollars shall be appropriated solely for repairs and alterations of school buildings: *provided, however,* that if of said amounts less than thirty cents upon every such one thousand dollars

shall be appropriated solely for new school buildings, lands, yards and furnishings as aforesaid, the balance remaining of such appropriation for new school buildings, lands, yards and furnishings shall be certified by the school committee to the mayor and shall be added to the amount upon each one thousand dollars of the valuation on which the appropriations of the city council are based and may be appropriated for other than school purposes.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 8, 1913.*]

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

CHAPTER 618.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter ninety-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as amended by chapter twenty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "by public lectures", in the eleventh and twelfth lines, — and by striking out the word "twenty", in the thirteenth line, and inserting in place thereof the words: — six hundred, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 1.* Thomas Farrington, Joseph Burnett, George S. Jones, and all such persons as are now members of an association known as the "Massachusetts College of Pharmacy", or shall hereafter become members of the same, are hereby constituted a corporation and body politic in law and in fact, by the name of the "Massachusetts College of Pharmacy", for the purpose of cultivating, improving, and making known the principles of pharmacy, its collateral branches of science, and the best modes of preparing medicines and their compounds, and of giving instruction in the same; and may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. The said chapter ninety-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as amended by chapter twenty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, by chapter fifteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and by chapter seventy-seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby further amended by striking out all after section one of the said act and inserting in place thereof the following sections: — *Section 2.* The said college may establish by-laws and rules for its government and regulation, and for the preservation and application of the funds thereof, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States or of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and shall have power to erect buildings for its use, and to constitute a faculty or learned body to consist of such head or heads, and such number of professors in chemistry, pharmacy, *materia medica* and the collateral sciences, as it may judge necessary, and, whenever it shall see fit, to remove them or any of them, and to appoint others in their stead; and to do all acts necessary or proper

for the establishment and maintenance of said college and faculty.

Section 3. There shall be a board of trustees of fifteen members, chosen from the members of the college corporation and elected as follows: At each annual meeting, there shall be elected by ballot three trustees, each to serve for the term of five years, or until his successor is chosen; and any vacancy occurring in the board of trustees shall be filled at the next meeting of the college, or at a special meeting duly called for the purpose. The board of trustees shall convene each year within the ten days following the annual meeting of said college, and shall elect by ballot, from their number, as officers of the college, a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and an auditor, whose respective duties may be assigned by the by-laws, and who shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen. The president and secretary shall be, respectively, chairman and secretary of the board of trustees. The said board shall appoint such administrative officers, teachers, and other employees as are necessary for the conduct of the college, and may make such rules and regulations and do such other things for the support and government of the college as they may deem proper, and shall perform such duties as are, or may be, from time to time committed to them by said college; but their acts shall be submitted to the college for revision at each stated meeting of the college. Trustees and other officers holding office when this act takes effect shall continue to hold their respective offices during the period for which they were elected, and until their successors are duly chosen in accordance with this act.

Section 4. There shall be five trustees of funds elected as follows:— At each annual meeting there shall be elected by ballot from the members of the college one trustee of funds to serve for the term of five years, and until his successor is chosen. Any vacancy occurring among the trustees of funds shall be filled at the next stated meeting of the college or at a special meeting called for the purpose. The trustees of funds, under the direction of the board of trustees, shall have the care and investment of all the trust and other permanent funds of the college.

Section 5. The board of trustees shall have power to confer degrees in pharmacy upon those persons who shall have satisfied the requirements for graduation adopted by the board and approved by the college.

Section 6. The college shall have the right to issue scrip stock, execute bonds, mortgages, and conveyances, and to sell and convey its property, whether personal or real estate, books, productions of nature or art, by instruments under the seal of the college and signed by its president, and in any way to dispose of its possessions so as to promote pharmaceutical education and the mutual advancement of its members and the elevation of the art and business of the apothecary and pharmacist in the community.

Section 7. If the annual election of officers of the college, members of the board of trustees or trustees of funds shall not be held for any cause on the day fixed therefor, the said corporation shall not thereby be dissolved, but the officers and trustees shall continue in office until a new election.

Section 8. The annual

meeting of the corporation shall be held on the first Monday in June, but the corporation may by by-law change the date of its annual meeting. *Section 9.* The corporation hereby created shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities contained in all general laws now or hereafter in force relating to such corporations, except as may otherwise be provided herein.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 8, 1913.

SOUTH HADLEY MAY INCUR INDEBTEDNESS FOR HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

CHAPTER 732.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE TOWN OF SOUTH HADLEY TO INCUR INDEBTEDNESS FOR A TOWN HALL AND HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

SECTION 1. The town of South Hadley, for the purpose of constructing and equipping a combined town hall and high school building may issue from time to time bonds or notes of the town to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate seventy thousand dollars, and twenty thousand dollars of the securities so issued shall not be reckoned in determining the statutory limit of indebtedness of the town. Such bonds or notes shall bear on their face the words, South Hadley Town Hall and High School Loan, Act of 1913; Exempt from Taxation in Massachusetts, and shall be payable by such annual payments, beginning not more than one year after the date of each loan, as will extinguish each loan within twenty years from its date. The amount of such annual payment of any loan in any year shall not be less than the amount of the principal of such loan payable in any subsequent year. Each authorized issue of bonds or notes shall constitute a separate loan. Said bonds or notes shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and shall be signed by the treasurer of the town, and countersigned by a majority of the selectmen. The town may sell the said securities at public or private sale, but they shall not be sold for less than their par value, and the proceeds shall be used only for the purposes specified in this act.

SECTION 2. Said town shall, at time of authorizing said loan or loans, provide for the payment thereof in accordance with the provisions of section one of this act; and when a vote to that effect has been passed, a sum which will be sufficient to pay the interest as it accrues on the bonds or notes issued as aforesaid by the town, and to make such payments on the principal as may be required under the provisions of this act, shall, without further vote, be assessed by the assessors of the town annually thereafter, in the same manner in which other taxes are assessed, until the debt incurred by said loan or loans is extinguished.

SECTION 3. The vote passed by said town at a meeting held May twelfth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, to borrow a sum not exceeding

seventy thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a town hall and high school building, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 29, 1913.]

BROCKTON MAY TAKE LAND FOR HIGH SCHOOL PURPOSES.

CHAPTER 740.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF BROCKTON TO TAKE LAND FOR HIGH SCHOOL PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Brockton, with the approval of the mayor, may by a majority vote of each branch of the city council, take in fee for the purpose of erecting a high school building thereon a certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Brockton and bounded as follows: on the north by land owned by the city of Brockton and known as the high school lot; on the east by Warren avenue; on the south by West Elm street; and on the west by Goddard road.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved June 4, 1913.]

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

CHAPTER 804.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

SECTION 1. Section thirty-one of chapter three hundred and sixty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, as amended by section two of chapter five hundred and sixty-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and seven, and by section one of chapter three hundred and sixty-two of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, and by section one of chapter three hundred and ninety-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

— *Section 31.* The school committee and overseers of the poor shall respectively perform all those duties which the school committee and overseers of the poor in towns are required by law to perform. The school committee shall annually appropriate money for the maintenance of the schools and school buildings and for the salaries of all teachers and other employees including janitors of school buildings, employed by them: *provided, however,* that the words "maintenance of school buildings" shall not include the restoration of a school building when damaged or destroyed by fire, explosion or other unavoidable casualty. The total amount thus to be appropriated for the aforesaid purposes in addition to the money which may be given therefor, the income collected, the balance of appropriations of preceding years, and the money which may be authorized by acts of the general court passed prior to the year nine-

teen hundred and thirteen and not repealed, shall not exceed the following sums for the period specified: — For the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen, five dollars and twenty-five cents; for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and fifteen, five dollars and fifty cents; for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, five dollars and seventy-five cents, and for each financial year thereafter six dollars on each one thousand dollars of taxable property of the city, to be estimated by taking the average amount of taxable property during the three preceding years. The school committee shall appoint a superintendent of schools and shall elect the teachers of the public schools as provided by section thirty-two of chapter forty-two of the Revised Laws. It shall approve the situation and plans of all school buildings. It shall have entire charge of the buildings used for school purposes and shall have authority to appoint and remove, under the laws regulating the civil service, the janitors and other persons employed therein. It shall have entire control of the expenditure of moneys devoted to the maintenance of schools. The overseers of the poor shall, annually on the first Monday of May, meet and organize, and choose such subordinate officers and agents as they may deem expedient, and define their duties and fix their salaries; but no member of the board shall be eligible to be chosen by the board to any position of emolument.

SECTION 2. The additional amounts authorized to be expended by the provisions of this act shall be expended by the school committee for the purpose of increasing the compensation of the teachers in the public schools of the city.

SECTION 3. This act shall not be operative unless accepted by a majority of the voters of the city of Cambridge voting thereon at the next state election. *[Approved June 14, 1913.]*

PART IV.—ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION OF INTEREST IN PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CHAPTER 319.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUTHS.

SECTION 1. A sum not exceeding one thousand dollars may annually be expended by the state board of agriculture in premiums or otherwise, as the board shall determine, as rewards to children and youths under eighteen years of age for the purpose of stimulating interest and activity in agriculture. The board shall report annually to the legislature the names of the recipients of premiums or other rewards given hereunder, and the amount or value given to each.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 21, 1913.*]

EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

CHAPTER 668.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE APPOINTMENT BY THE BOARD OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS OF A DIRECTOR OF EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR ALIENS.

SECTION 1. The board of free public library commissioners may, with the consent of the governor and council, appoint an agent or secretary to direct educational work for the benefit of the alien population of the commonwealth, at a salary of such amount, not exceeding two thousand dollars, as the governor and council may approve. The said agent may at any time be removed from office by a majority vote of the board. In case of a vacancy, temporary substitutes may be engaged on terms and conditions approved by the governor and council.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 16, 1913.*]

COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND TO MAKE SPECIAL REPORT.**CHAPTER 97.**

**RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR A REPORT ON THE CONDITION AND EDUCATION
OF PERSONS WITH SERIOUSLY DEFECTIVE VISION.**

Resolved, That the Massachusetts commission for the blind investigate the condition of persons in this commonwealth with seriously defective vision, who are not now provided for either by any school or by the Massachusetts commission for the blind. The commission shall consider how the condition of such persons may be improved by providing them with instruction in a business and training institute for persons with defective vision. The commission shall report to the general court the result of its investigation, with such recommendations for legislation, if any, as it may deem expedient, on or before January tenth, in the year nineteen hundred and fourteen. [*Approved May 27, 1913.*]

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